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AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Meeting of the Constitutional Convention.

From our Lecompton Correspondent.

LECOMPTON, K. T., Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

The Convention which was elected on the 15th of June last by a portion of the people of Kansas, to discharge the important trust of framing a constitution under which the Territory should claim to be admitted as a State, met here to-day. With but few if any exceptions, the counties which elected delegates to that body were more or less fully represented. The Convention did not assemble until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The forenoon of to-day and most of the previous day (Sunday) were devoted to electioneering and canvassing on the appointment of permanent officers. Some difficulty has been experienced in procuring a majority to agree on a nominee for occupant of the President's chair. The most prominent candidates were General L. CALHOUN, formerly of Illinois, now Surveyor-General of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and a resident of Lecompton, and Hon. RUSH ELMORE, late one of the U. S. Judges in the Territory, formerly of Alabama, and now of Tecumseh, in Shawnee County. General CALHOUN is known by precedent as a clever democratic manager, a shrewd politician, and an astute and energetic laborer in the cause of conservative Democracy. He is a man of engaging address, great knowledge of the world and of character, and wields unlimited influence over his political friends and followers. Judge ELMORE is regarded as a keen party leader, an acute, high-minded, and well-disposed Southern Democrat, and an aspirant for high popular favors. CALHOUN has preserved a studied silence as his personal preferences in the matter of Slavery or Freedom in Kansas, but is understood to be in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people. ELMORE has declared, in the most unequivocal terms, his approval of the policy of submitting the Constitution to the people, but expects his wish to see Kansas made a Slave State. Strange to say, the more moderate contingent of the Convention supports ELMORE, whilst all the ultras, save a handful of extremists who oppose both the leading candidates, stand firmly by CALHOUN. The contest still continues, though it is generally conceded that CALHOUN'S chances are the more promising.

The Convention is seriously divided on other and far more important issues. A considerable number of the delegates are known to be opposed immovably to the policy of submitting the Constitution to the people at all. Relying on the support of the South and the willing and earnest indorsement and cooperation of the Southern members of Congress whom they expect to vote for the admission of Kansas as a State with a Pro-Slavery Constitution, that shall not have been previously submitted to the bona fide settlers of the Territory for ratification or rejection; this portion of the Convention are determined to press their measures on the whole body, nolens volens, and, succeed or fail, to do all the damage of which they are capable. Besides these, it is generally believed that there is a small party in the Convention whose policy is the same though their aims are different. These hope to make the question of Slavery paramount to everything else, and flatter themselves into the belief that their plan of action cannot fail to realize their projects. They make a secret of their intentions, but, from a few data, very imperfect data truly, but also very significant, it is not very difficult to divine their aims.

In the first place, then, they will claim that, irrespective of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, the Missouri Compromise has ceased to be a valid measure by reason of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which asserts the unconstitutionality of that compromise, and gives to every new Territory the right to reject or adopt Slavery at pleasure. In the next place, they will claim that the Kansas and Nebraska bill was a party measure intended to secure a strictly party end; that it has ceased to be serviceable to that party, and must, therefore, be repudiated, toto caelo, and especially that portion of it which provides that the people (meaning the whole people) of the Territory shall have the right to form their own social institutions and frame their own laws.

In the third place, they will claim that in this repudiation of the Kansas and Nebraska act the [illegible] have the cooperation of the Republican party of the North, which was based originally on opposition to that bill, or, in the event of that party refusing its cooperation, that it will commit self-destruction by exhibiting its inconsistency.

In the fourth place, they will rely on the Southern Fire-Eaters in Congress to advocate the admission of Kansas with a pro-slavery constitution, no matter how framed, and totally regardless of the question of its previous submission to the people.

In the fifth place, making these considerations their sole guide of action, they will frame a pro-slavery constitution, and withhold it from the people if they can, and apply to Congress for admission under it as a State.

I have not the remotest expectation, however, that they will succeed. A majority of the Convention is, I believe, in favor of a submission of the Constitution to the popular vote. It is true there are great differences of opinion, even among those pledged to that policy, as to the extent of the requisite qualification of previous residence. Some go for a twelvemonth's residence, some for six, some for three months, and a few, a very few, for no previous residence at all beyond the fact of proof of actual residence at the time of voting, and of the animus manendi of the voter. I think it probable, therefore, that they will compromise on six months, and that six months' residence will elapse between the period of the framing of the Constitution in October and its submission to the people next Spring for adoption or rejection. I say the framing of the Constitution in October, because it is now generally believed and many of the members of the Convention state it as their belief, and hope that immediately after perfecting the organization of the Convention, the appointment of the committees, and the assignment to those committees of their various tasks, the Convention will adjourn until after the elections in October, so as to be guided in their subsequent and final action by the expression of the popular will as manifested in the interval.

The Convention, as I have said, met to-day at 2 o'clock, in the Court House. The room had been decently and comfortably fitted up for the purpose, under the superintendence of Mr. WALSH, the Clerk of the Executive Office. The business was inaugurated by the appointment, on the motion of Major L. S. BOLING, of Lecompton, of Dr. LITTELL, of Bourbon County, to the temporary Chairmanship. This was in direct violation of the precedent, which requires that the Territorial Secretary shall call the Convention to order. The departure from the established custom in this case was, however, a circumstance arising, it is said, out of mere accident, and possessed no political significancy whatever. Of that I can say nothing. Mr. REED, editor of the Tecumseh Note Book, was appointed temporary Secretary, but he declined to serve. Mr. THOMAS C. HUGHES was then appointed Secretary, but failing to make a prompt appearance, Mr. LOUGHTEN?, of Johnson County, was appointed Assistant Secretary, so as to proceed at once to business.

On motion of Mr. A. W. JONES, of Lecompton, Mr. WALSH had previously been appointed Door-keeper.

[illegible], of Leavenworth, moved the appointment of a Committee of five on credentials, [illegible]

[illegible] CALHOUN suggested the advisability of the [illegible]

Clerk's reading over the abstract completed by the Territorial Secretary of the returns of the persons elected as delegates from the several counties represented, and that functionary's indorsement of the legality and validity of the elections thus returned.

This suggestion was adopted.

Mr. HUGHES, the Clerk, called over the names, the persons present answered, and it appeared that but sixteen of the sixty were absent.

Mr MOORE renewed his motion for a Committee on Credentials, which, after a little discussion, was carried.

The Chair named Mr. MOORE, of Leavenworth, Judge Elmore, of Shawnee, Dr. Lykins, of Lykins County, Major Boling, of Douglas County, and Dr. Hamilton, of Bourbon.

Judge ELMORE said he understood that it was whispered through the streets that the seat of the Shawnee delegation was to be contested, and he begged to be excused.

He was excused accordingly, and Mr. JENKINS, of Marshall, was named to succeed him.

Mr. JENKINS declined, but suggested the name of Mr. ATKINS, from Atchison, who was appointed.

An attempt was now made to adjourn, but proved unsuccessful.

Mr. JENKINS now moved that the regular officers of the Convention shall consist of a President, President pro tem., a Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Door-Keeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Reporter.

This resolution led to a great deal of discussion, which had no earthly importance. It was ultimately adopted in its original form.

Major VANDERSLICE then moved that as the Committee on Credentials could have no evidence as to the validity or invalidity of the election of delegates save the papers furnished by the Territorial Secretary, and just read before the house, that that Committee be instructed to report to the Convention all the members as entitled to seats whose names were on the list referred to.

One of the delegates thought that by doing so the Convention would make asses of themselves.

Major VANDERSLICE made a significant gesture with his open hands towards his ears, and observed, amid much laughter, that that would not be very hard to do.

An amendment to Mr. VANDERSLICE'S motion, to the effect that the Committee be discharged, was offered.

Major BOLING explained that in addition to the sixty delegates whose names appeared on the Territorial Secretary's list, there were certain persons irregularly elected in counties where there had been no census or registry, who claimed seats in the Convention, and that it would be the duty of the Committee on Credentials to report on their title to admission as delegates. In addition to this, one of the Atchison delegation had resigned and another had been appointed to fill his place, and the propriety of that second election would also come before that Committee. Considering these facts, then, he thought the Committee should not be discharged, but permitted to take its own course on the various questions that might be presented to it.

Major VANDERSLICE withdrew his motion, the amendment was withdrawn also, and the Committee allowed to proceed to business.

On suggestion of Gen. CALHOUN the Clerk was authorized to procure printed slips containing the names of the members of the Convention, for the purpose of facilitating the marking of the ayes and noes.

An adjournment then took place till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The current news of the Territory is little, and of little interest. Leavenworth still continues excited by the efforts to lynch GORDON and his supposed accomplice, and it was feared that advantage would be taken of the popular tumult there yesterday, consequent on the election of a Mayor, to rescue him from the calaboose and string him up on the first tree handy. It is now ascertained that the person supposed to be murdered is alive and well, and forthcoming, and the report that the body of a murdered man had been found near the spot where GORDON was seized, turns out to be an unmitigated fib.

Young BAILEY is slowly recovering from the wounds he received here a few nights ago. Several of the crowd which surrounded him when the stabs were inflicted have been arrested, and are now in custody. An examination has been held before a Justice, but as yet the crime has been fastened on no individual specifically.

An important suit, involving the title to the town of Osawatomie, valued at some fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars, is now being tried in the Land-Office.

Much excitement prevails among the Pro-Slavery people, consequent on the rumor that all the troops now in Kansas have been ordered off to Utah forthwith. If the troops leave, they expect JIM LANE will be cutting some extraordinary capers with his "Voluntary Association," and the results may be startling.

It is now pretty well settled that the Convention will adjourn after completing a permanent organization, in order to await the results of the October election before taking final action on the Constitution. P. H. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Kansas advices say that the Constitutional Convention had organized, with JOHN CALHOUN as President. CALHOUN had made a speech in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER INVASION.

From the Lawrence Herald of Freedom.

Rev. Mr. STEWART, a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who has been traveling through the border counties of Missouri, and just returned from a trip of considerable length in that direction, says that he saw and heard evidences everywhere on his route, conclusive to him that preparations are again making in Missouri to invade Kansas in October, with the view of participating in our Territorial elections. If this is the design, unless Governor WALKER takes efficient means to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, the people of Kansas will. We have no threats nor bluster, but the people of Missouri must be taught that they have interfered in our elections for the last time. Unless Governor WALKER gives the people full assurance that the polls shall be fully protected in October we hope the people will continue to prepare themselves for a warm reception of the invaders. We have not believed that there would be any further interference on the part of Missouri in our elections; and now we are firm in the conviction that Governor WALKER will head off the movement, and yet we are satisfied an attempt will be made to perpetuate power as they have done in the past. The villainous apportionment, by which every district but one was bounded by Missouri, shows that JOHNSON and MATHIAS had another invasion in view, and that they apportioned the Territory with a view to it.

CAPTURE OF A HOUSE BURGLAR.—HEYMAN LESCHER?, a German, residing at No. 216 Stanton-street, was arrested on Tuesday by officers ELDER, McCORD, and McDOUGALL, of the Deputy Superintendent's Office, charged with having, on the night of the 20th ult., entered the house of Mr. LOUIS H. FRASER?, No. 2 First-avenue, by means of false keys, and stolen therefrom 24 gold and silver watches, 60 plated guard chains and a wallet containing $104. On searching the house of the prisoner, a lot of false keys and burglar's tools were found, and he had on his person when arrested, one of the stolen watches. This prisoner is also charged with having, about 3 weeks ago, entered the house of Mr. ISAAC ROTHSTEIN?, No. 123 Pitt-street, with false keys and robbed it of $270 in money, and about $260 worth of silverware and other property. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and committed await an examination.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

NEWS BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

Further from California—Advices from Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands—Later from Havana and Key West.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The Southern mail from all points as late as due is to hand.

The Charleston Courier of Monday contains the arrival of the steamship Catawba from Havana, and Key West on the 10th.

The brig Black Squall picked up a boat on the Great Bahama Bank, with three men in it, who stated that they belonged to, and were the sole survivors of, the brig Albion Cooper, of Portland, which was wrecked—but one of them afterwards stated that the Captain, mate and one seamen were murdered by the other two, and the vessel burned. They were all in prison at Havana.

Two slavers had been run ashore and burnt between Cardenas and Matanzas. Three cargoes of slaves had been launched within a week.

Exchange on London was at ten to ten and a half per cent. premium, and on New-York and Boston at par to one per cent. discount.

Freights were nominal.

The stock of Sugars was unchanged. Muscovado was nominally 10 to 13 reals.

There was no Molasses for export.

The bark Victorine, of Southport, was reported totally wrecked on the Bahama Banks. She was bound from Mobile to Nassau.

CALIFORNIA.

The Courier also contains the details of the news from California per Central America, received by the Catawba. It is generally destitute of interest.

The Metropolitan Theatre in San Francisco was burned on the 15th.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

In Washington Territory, twenty Democrats and five Republicans had been elected Representatives. STEVENS' majority for Governor was 519.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Sandwich Island dates are to July 9. The Cane crop promises abundance. The Coffee had been attacked by blight, and the yield would be reduced one third.

KEY WEST.

Our Key West dates are to Sept. 10.

The ship Silas Holmes, from New-York for New-Orleans, went ashore near Indian Key. She was relieved, but afterwards struck on Alligator Reef, whence she got off without serious injury.

An unknown bark from Rockland for New-Orleans took fire near Stirrup Key, and her cargo was destroyed and rigging damaged.

Arrived at Key West, schooners Amelia Howe and Woodbine, and brigs A. G. Coleman and Governor Brown, from New-York; also brig R. Bingham, from Boston.

From Washington.

INTERESTING FROM SIAM—THE EXPORTS OF SPECIE—THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE CURTIS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Official advices are received from Commander FOOTE, of the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, dated off Menam River, Siam, June 16. On arriving he proceeded, in the King's steamer to Bangkok, with Consul BRADLEY, the bearer of the treaty concluded between the United States and Siam. During their stay they were presented to the two Kings of the country, and were received with marked consideration by all the members of the Court. The second King, by invitation, visited the Portsmouth, the first instance of a King of Siam going on board a foreign vessel.

The kings sent a present of lamp-oil, rice, sugar, bread, fish and fruit to the ship, for which payment was positively declined. Commander FOOTE is of the opinion that the treaties between Siam, Great Britain, France and the United States, are rapidly developing the resources of that country. Several vessels were about leaving for the United States with the chief staple of the country.

Of the sixty millions of domestic specie exported during the year ending the 30th of June, thirty-one millions and nearly a third was bullion; and of the upward of twelve millions and a half of specie imported little less than half was bullion. The above makes more specific the official table recently published.

W. R. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Paris, in place of O. JENNINGS WISE, of Virginia, resigned.

Associate Justice CURTIS was to-day officially notified of the acceptance of his resignation of his seat in the Supreme Court. The President, through the Attorney-General, thanks him for postponing the time for it to take effect until the 1st of October.

The United States practice-ship Plymouth was at Lisbon on the 18th of August. The ordnance practice was continued during the voyage. There was in port a large Dutch vessel, which had on board a number of midshipmen who had passed the first stage of service in a smaller vessel.

The financial excitement has in a great measure subsided. The Bank of Commerce continues to redeem its notes, but temporarily refuses depositors' checks. The run on the banking houses is discontinued, and they all continue to pay, and confidence is generally restored.

From Albany.

THE MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC EDITORS OF NEW-YORK STATE—THE CANAL FUND.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The social and business meeting of the Democratic Editors of the State, held at Syracuse last evening, was well attended. Mr. HAGADORN, of the Syracuse Courier, presided. The line of policy to be pursued by the press was discussed, and a resolution was adopted to form a Democratic Association and hold similar meetings annually. A Committee for next year was also appointed. The supper took place at the Voorhees House, and was a superb affair.

The inference drawn from a letter addressed by Auditor BENTON to the Canal Commissioners, in which the embarrassed state of the canal fund is alluded to, that the State officers have been in the market for a loan, is incorrect. No attempt to borrow has been made by the State.

The following are the Republican Delegates to the State Convention from this county:—

Second District—Jacob J. Werner and George Woolford.

Third District—Ira Porter and George L. Thomas.

Fourth District—James V. Oothouse and Leonard Van Decar.

The First District will elect its Delegates on Saturday.

The Democratic Judicial Convention, to nominate Judges for the Third District, was held to-day. In the contested-seat case from Columbia County, which occupied the Convention from 12 till 5 o'clock, the delegates in favor of MILLER for the short term were admitted. They were ROBERT MCLELLAN and HUGH VAN ALSTYNE. CORNELIUS VANDERZOOL?, of Albany, presided, and JOHN GRISWOLD, of Rensselaer, and CHARLES HOLMES, of Schoharie, were chosen Secretaries. RUFUS W. PECKHAM was nominated for the long term, the balloting continuing for the short term with prospect of a late session. The contest lies between MILLER and OLNEY, of Greene.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Tremont Temple this forenoon. About 600 delegates were present, and ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, was chosen President, receiving 320 votes out of 573 cast. Preliminary to entering upon business, the Convention was addressed by the President, and also by SAMUEL W. WALDRON?, B. F. BUTLER and others. A Committee of one delegate from each county on the further permanent organization of the Convention was then appointed.

Having permanently organized, the Convention, after a brief discussion, nominated ERASTUS D. BEACH, of Springfield, for Governor, and ALBERT CURRIER, of Newburyport, for Lieutenant-Governor. Both nominations were unanimously made by acclamation.

The other nominees are as follows:

For Secretary of State, JONATHAN E. FIELD, of Stockbridge; for Treasurer, CHARLES THOMPSON, of Charlestown; for Auditor, S. L. MEAD, of Nantucket; and for Attorney-General, EZRA WILKINSON, of Dedham.

The Convention was harmonious and spirited.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

We have to-day returns from only 26 additional towns, which give a Republican majority of 1,160 which is more favorable to the Republicans than was indicated yesterday. The vote thus far (301 towns) stands: MORRILL, 36,608; SMITH, 26,568—Republican majority 9,940. Last year the same towns gave HAMLIN, 47,175; WELLS and PATTEN, 34,303—Republican majority 12,872.

From St. Louis.

MOVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS—ANOTHER BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Five hundred troops left Leavenworth on the 9th, for New-Mexico.

The St. Joseph Journal of the 10th, gives an account of a battle between Col. SUMNER'S command and a band of Indians, about the middle of August, on the Arkansas River. The troops had four, and the Indians had twenty killed.

The same paper says the report of the slaughter of four hundred Indians is unfounded.

The Steamship Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The United States Mail steamship Nashville arrived here from New-York at an early hour this morning.

Burning of a Cotton-Mill.

NEW-MARKET, N. H., Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Mill No. 2 of the New-Market Cotton Company was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $100,000, of which $44,000 is insured in Boston.

THE AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Altered Sentiments of the Party—Acknowledgments of Error—A Live Platform Wanted—Ticket Nominated—Harmony of the Convention, etc.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

The American Party had no childhood. It came into existence endowed at once with all the vigor and strength of manhood. It has run such a career as must inevitably attach to an enthusiasm that is without judgment—it has attained the crisis that must surely be precipitated where action is not guided by experience, nor impulses controlled by discretion.

Between two fires—attracted and repulsed in turn by both—it is failing rapidly to decay, or rather is approaching that chaos which precedes and foreshadows dissolution.

Standing on the brink of the precipice, the American Party meets, in Convention to-day, [illegible] to close its own eyelids and [illegible] down to sleep. It hopes for a glorious [illegible] for a resurrection full of [illegible]

But 150 members are present—50 less than the number which should make up a full Convention. The counties of Clinton, Dutchess, Essex, Jefferson, Otsego, Putnam, Richmond, St. Lawrence, Suffolk, Tompkins, Wyoming and Yates have no representatives present, while there are only partial delegations from Chautauque, Madison, Columbia, Oneida, Franklin, Orange, Greene, Oswego, Genesee, Queens, Kings, Delaware and Westchester. It seems the natural conclusion that in those counties the Council fires must burn very low, if they have not entirely gone out.

New-York came here, as it seems her destiny to come to every Convention, with a distracted, or contesting delegation. In the settlement of her differences, the example set by the Democratic Convention is promptly followed. The matters in dispute are referred back to the New-Yorkers to fight it out among themselves.

The President's brief address is not indicative of a buoyant hope for the future. It dwells upon the duty of perseverance, and the glory of being right rather than successful, in a way that implies the "good time coming" to be rather remote.

Prompt upon the completion of the organization, Mr. DUGANNE offers a resolution directing the appointment of a committee to prepare a platform and resolutions. The discussion which followed this proposition, gave unmistakable evidence that the rank and file of the party had realized the terrible blunders which had attended all its previous efforts at platform-making. There was a universal shudder at the recollection of the rotten planks which had heretofore been used—accompanied by a decided expression of a disrelish for any more of the same sort. "We have platformed ourselves out of existence," said a prominent member; and the response was universal. "We broke down with the Fillmore platform, and I don't want to get on a second like that," said another—and so throughout the convention there was a determination not to build any more—a determination that was so spontaneous and decisive as that Mr. DUGANNE withdrew his motion.

He, however, renewed it in another shape, by which he proposed to confine the labors of the Committee to the preparation of resolutions indicative of the views and instincts of the party. On this last motion Mr. DUGANNE made a good speech, in which he clearly and pointedly marked out the errors which had prevailed in the past. While he entirely and heartily coincided in the sentiment that "Americans should rule America," he thought that not enough. Americans—the American people—were too intelligent to be satisfied with such a generality. They wanted something more—some definition of a State policy—some recognition of the affairs in which they had so much interest. It was this want—this vacuum—which they had failed to fill, that had brought the American Party into a minority. Unless this want was recognized and satisfied, the American Party would have no hope of success—not even an existence.

This discussion was carried on at much length—and very much in the strain in which Mr. DUGANNE had opened. There was a common acknowledgment—a general confession of errors that had been fatal. In the end, the Committee on Resolutions was ordered. As appointed by the Chair, the Committee, embraced the name of Mr. BROOKS. That gentleman, however, declined to serve—briefly giving his reasons for so doing—the most significant of which was an intimation that matters would probably be introduced in which he could not agree with his associates. The previous discussion had elicited a very strong expression of Free-Soil sentiments, and it was supposed that Mr. BROOKS had allusion to the probable embodiment of those sentiments, in anticipating a variance between himself and the other gentlemen named by the Chairman.

This interchange of views was the only interesting feature of the Convention. The nominations were made without the ordinary jarring—the two first by acclamation.

The character of the ticket is far above an average of State nominations. There are few men in the State who possess more fitness for the positions of Secretary of State, Comptroller Attorney-General and Treasurer than Messrs. PUTNAM, BENTON, ROSS and ODELL. With the exception of Mr. KETCHUM, I am not personally acquainted with the other nominees, but the four first-named are men of marked ability and stubborn integrity. It was at one time hoped the Convention would nominate Judge DENIO, but the least wise counsels at last prevailed and Mr. KETCHUM was made the nominee.

The Convention was entirely harmonious. The most of the delegates were young men, and apparently deeply imbued with the sentiment which has become the watchword of the order.

Among these there appeared no indications of any desire to coalesce, or to sell out to either of the other political organizations. I heard one of the most prominent leaders—one who is indebted to their support for one of the highest positions in the State—say he should vote the Democratic ticket, and others have expressed a like determination; but I do not think the rank and file entertain any such purposes.

I hear the votes the ticket will receive variously estimated from 80,000 to 100,000. The lower figure seems a trifle too low, and the maximum quite too high. LEO.

HEAVY STORM AT THE SOUTH.

Steamship Central America Missing.

The Southerner at Charleston Almost a Complete Wreck.

The Empire City at Norfolk in Distress.

VESSELS ASHORE.

PARTICULARS OF THE STORM.

The non-arrival of the steamer, and the failure yesterday, to receive any intelligence from her, added somewhat to the public anxiety on her account. The number of her passengers is not known, or who they are; the amount of her treasure-list is said to be over a million of dollars, and those who have cause to expect friends by her, as well as all others interested, manifest much concern for her safety. The steamer Atalanta, from Charleston, three and-a-half days, on Monday, the 12th, reports having passed, off Cape Lookout, a quantity of wrecked material, supposed to be a steamer's wheel-house, and house on deck; this circumstance has been cited as possibly having some connection with the Central America, but as the steamer Columbia, which arrived at Charleston on Monday, reports having had her wheel-houses knocked away in the gale, they no doubt belonged to that vessel. The general opinion appears to be that she may have got out of coal, or received some damage to her machinery, and that she is making her way, under sail, to one of the nearest harbors on the Coast; as this is necessarily a very slow process for a large side-wheel steamer, with only a small spread of canvas, it may yet be several days before she is heard from, unless she should be fallen in with by some one of the numerous steamers which ply between this and Southern ports. The Black Warrior, during a heavy gale last December, got out of coal, and only succeeded in reaching Old Point Comfort by burning up all the spare spars and woodwork on board; as the same expedient would, no doubt, be adopted by the Central America, the most experienced in such affairs incline to the belief that she has broken some portion of her machinery. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company were yesterday discussing the propriety of sending a steamer from this port in search of the missing vessel. It was also reported that Mr. ROBERTS had telegraphed to the Captain of the Empire City, at Norfolk, to send his passengers forward by some other conveyance, and depart immediately on a cruise for the relief of the steamer; should this be done it will, perhaps, supersede the necessity of sending relief from this port. The late gale was most severely felt in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras on the 9th and 10th, and on other parts of the North Carolina coast on the 11th and 12th instant. The blow commenced from the Northeast, and veered round to North, Northwest, West and Southwest, and lasted for [illegible] hours. [illegible]

At Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] quantities of rain fell during Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and, as a consequence, the water courses, ponds, creeks, &c., were swollen to an enormous extent, and much damage was done by overflows, carrying away of bridges, &c.

In town the effects of the storm were apparent in the number of trees and of branches uprooted, twisted off and scattered about the different streets. Many fences were blown down, and some slight damage done to houses.

The steamer Spray left for Smithville at her usual hour Saturday afternoon, but such was the violence of the gale that she was forced upon the beach below Orton, where she remained in safety until Sunday afternoon, when she was towed off by the steamer Henrietta.

The train from the North due in the evening of the same day, arrived at about the usual hour, but could not reach the shed where passengers are landed, in consequence of the heavy drifts of sand near the track on the side of the hill just beyond the depôt buildings. The immense rains swept large quantities of sand over the rails, and the passage of the cars was blocked. The passengers by this train remained where they were during the night, and in the morning, when the violence of the storm had abated, left their temporary hotel for more comfortable quarters.

On the sea-coast the gale was terribly severe. Down at Wrightsville Sound the waters of the sea swept over the different sand-banks and marshes, covering them all. The tide, of course, rose to a very unusual height, and swept away, like chaff, several of the bathing and boat-houses of the resident inhabitants. Boats were washed out of these latter and landed high on the shore. Trees and fences were blown down. The "Ocean House," situated on the banks next to the sea, that spot rendered famous as the scene of the Esquimaux, was carried off by the relentless waves, and we suppose that fragments thereof, if not landed at distant points, are drifting about on voyages of discovery. This "Ocean House," now that it is gone, we feel bound to say, was not a hotel, as some of the Northern papers fancied, but a small tenement of wood, having one room and no more.

The damage to the shipping on the coast we fear has been very extensive. The loss of the bark Colin McRae, a new and beautiful vessel, owned principally here, is especially to be regretted. She had just reached the bar on her homeward trip from England, and, in endeavoring to ride out the gale, parted chains and went ashore.

The gale does not seem, from accounts received, to have extended far into the interior. Passengers by the Northern train felt but little of the storm north of Goldsboro, and by the Southern train, about Fair Bluff seems to have been its limits.

By the boats from Fayetteville we learn that the effects of the blow were not experienced severely above Elizabeth. Below this point the low ground crops of corn, &c., are seriously injured.

We cannot tell what damage the rice crop has sustained, but hope that it is but slight.

Among the marine disasters, near Wilmington, the following have been mentioned:

Bark Colin McRae, Bramhall, from Liverpool for Wilmington, laden with salt arrived off the Main Bar, Wednesday afternoon the 9th, at 8 o'clock, not being able to obtain a steamer to tow her in, came to anchor with the wind northeast. On Thursday and Friday it blew heavy from the northeast; about 5 P. M. Saturday, wind changed to W. S. W., blowing very hard; at 8 o'clock parted chains and struck Middle Ground Shoals at 9 o'clock, and will prove a total loss. She is owned by Messrs. J. & D. McRAE & Co., WM. NEFF & SON, Capt. BRAMHALL, and J. PEARCE & Co. of Belfast, Me. The vessel was fully insured. Part of her cargo insured. Portions of her sails and rigging, and a part of cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The captain and crew were taken off and reached Wilmington.

Bark J. W. Blodgett, from Turks Island, bound to New-York, with a cargo of salt, was also anchored off the Barr, with pumps choked and leaking very badly, (intending to put in here for repairs,) on Saturday night parted her chains and was blown across Frying Pan Shoals, thumping heavily, and was run ashore near New Inlet Bar, with loss of both anchors and part of sails. Supposed all hands saved.

[The J. W. B. was built at Yarmouth, Me., in 1845, rated A2½, was 172 tons burden, and was owned in New-York.]

Schooner Emily Ward, Capt. BRADLEY, from Charleston to New-York, with a cargo of wheat, flour, cotton, &c., had been as far northward as 34° 25', had experienced gales of wind. On Friday night wind raised to a hurricane—vessel laboring heavily, sprung a leak, pumps choked, sails all blown away. At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, being unable to beach her, anchored about 10 miles north of New Inlet, 5 miles from land, where she sunk in 7 fathoms water. Captain and crew came ashore in a boat.

[The Emily Ward was owned in New-York, and was built at Elizabethport, N. J., in 1854, of 203 tons burden, and rated at A2.]

Schooner Abdel Kader, Captain CUMMINGS, hence for New-York, with a cargo of naval stores, went ashore about Rich Inlet, 25 or 30 miles north New Inlet, and will prove a total loss.

[The A. K. was 152 tons, built at Milford, in 1848, and owned in New-York.]

In addition to the above, a brig, supposed to be Spanish, and a schooner, were ashore about 20 miles from New Inlet Bar, and a hermaphrodite brig was ashore near Bald Head.

The schooner New Republic, from Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C., was driven ashore on Sunday night, near Swansboro, N. C. The vessel and cargo will be saved, though in a damaged state.

The telegraph also reports the loss of the steamer Norfolk (formerly the Penobscot) sunk in the Chesapeake with a valuable cargo, the Captain (KELLY) and crew having been rescued by the steamer Joseph Whitney, and landed at Cape Island.

The brig John H. Rhoads, from Boston, bound to Baltimore with merchandise, went ashore South of Cape Henry.

The steamship Jamestown, from New-York was blown out to sea as far as Cape Hatteras, and was somewhat damaged.

Steamship Falcon, from Savannah for New-York, previously reported as having grounded on the Knoll, had been successfully got off by the steamship Black Sea, without any damage to vessel or cargo, and would probably go to sea on 12th inst.

LOSS OF THE MINNEHAHA.—Early in January last we referred to the sailing of a small little schooner, of only 10 tons, from New-London for St. Helena. Her name was the Minnehaha, and she was built for Mr. KIMBALL, the American Consular Agent at St. Helena, to be used as a water boat, to supply water to the shipping which call at that island. She sailed on the 29th of December, the stormiest season of the year, and up to the 22d of July, the date of the latest advices from St. Helena, she had not arrived. The fear now is that the little schooner, which, during the Summer months, might have made the passage in safety to that far-off island of the ocean, foundered in the rugged gales which overtook her shortly after leaving port, and that all on board have perished. She was built in Richmond, Me., by Messrs. PAYSON & [illegible], and belonged to the business firm of CARNES & KIMBALL. She was probably fully insured in Boston and New-York.

Disasters Reported by Telegraph.

ALMOST TOTAL WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP SOUTHERNER.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The steamship Southerner, bound to Savannah from New-York, put in here, to-day, in distress. She is almost a complete wreck, and has six feet of water in her hold.

The steamer Columbia, before reported at Charleston from New-York, fell in with a heavy northeast gale at 10 P. M. of the 11th. The wind afterwards shifted to northwest and blew a hurricane, which lasted twenty hours.

THE BRIG JOHN H. RHOADS ASHORE—THE STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN IN TROUBLE, &C.

The brig John H. Rhoads, from Boston, bound to Baltimore with merchandise, went ashore south of Cape Henry in the late gale.

It is reported that the steamship Jamestown, from New-York, was blown out to sea as far as Cape Hatteras, and took in considerable water, somewhat damaging her cargo.

The schooner C. P. Williams, in ballast, bound from Jersey City to York River, during the late gale lost her mainmast, foretopmast, &c.

THE STEAMER NORFOLK WRECKED IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The steamer Norfolk, sunk in the Chesapeake, belonged to the Philadelphia and Richmond line. She left here on Saturday with a valuable freight. The Norfolk was formerly known as the Penobscot. Capt. KELLY and the crew were landed yesterday at Cape Island by the steamer Joseph Whitney, from Baltimore for Boston. The vessel and cargo are fully insured.

LOSS OF THE BRIG VERMONT.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]

The brigantine Vermont, from Pictou for [illegible], was totally wrecked this morning on the [illegible] Head. Crew and materials saved.

The Empire City at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The steamship Empire City has $70,000 in specie for New-York. The mails will be dispatched via Baltimore to-day. She did not ascertain the amount of specie or number of passengers in the Central America.

[illegible]

I arrived at [illegible] yesterday. [illegible] 1857, I should say these [illegible] laws, and almost without intellect or language, can scarcely be distinguished from the rest of the lower creation. They resemble somewhat the Indian Diggers of California, though of rather lighter complexion. The war waged by Russia against these Circassians resembles very much our own war with the Seminole Indians of Florida. There is no telling when it will end. The Circassians bear a [illegible] hatred towards the Russians because the latter prevent them selling their children to the Turks. They managed, during the war, to send off to Constantinople a cargo of 1,000 of their daughters, but they can not do so now.

There is a regular Russian line of steamers between Odessa and this place. The ships stop at intermediate ports. The accommodation is good and the fare reasonable. Eupatoria, where the English fleet first landed, is an old Tartar town, of no importance, with an open roadstead for its harbor; but Sebastopol, the next port, has one of the finest harbors in the world. At present a fleet of seventy-three vessels are sunk there. The Philadelphia Submarine Mining Company have the contract to clear the harbor, and under its enterprising President, Col. GOWEN, the job will be accomplished. The Colonel has with him a hundred superior American mechanics, and any quantity of Russian laborers. He has now been at Sebastopol six weeks, and the Company has already erected a storehouse, machine and blacksmiths' shops, and houses for the men. They have two large gun-boats of 400 tons, a barge of 100 tons, and a large dock, nearly ready to launch, besides the steamer General [illegible], the bark Susan Jane, and the schooner Silver Key. They are expecting also, the arrival of the ship Our Union, with three additional decks. Sebastopol at this time has all the life, activity, and appearance of a New-England ship-yard. The Company has two gangs of divers at work, clearing away the vessels before attempting to raise them. In doing this they have recovered a large number of cannon, some 68 pounds in weight, and about 12 feet long, from the steamship Vladimir; also a great many anchors and chains, some of them weighing seven tons, from the 120 gun-ship Constantine, besides a large amount of rigging, brass, copper, &c. The iron steamers and new ships have not received any material damage from the worms, but the old ships will not be worth repairing. The anchors, chains, copper, sheathing, bolts, rigging, &c., are of very great value. W. E.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE USURY LAW.—LUCIUS MABIE? yesterday appeared before Recorder SMITH and testified that some time ago, being in want of funds, he called at the office of JACOB PROARE?, where he had seen the sign "Money to Lend," conspicuously displayed, and asked Mr. P. to loan $[illegible] on a piano, at the same time according the privilege to Mr. PROARE of placing the handsome piece of furniture in his parlor. Mr. PROARE, after some hesitation, complied with his request, for the consideration of $1 per month as interest upon the loan. MABIE subsequently called on Mr. PROARE and urged him to buy the instrument, but that gentleman refused, as it was not the kind he wanted. He, however, lent MABIE an additional $10. MABIE, wishing to realize on his instrument, next applied to Mr. MELLON?, the auctioneer, to sell it for him, at auction. The auctioneer, last [illegible] day, accompanied MABIE to PROARE'S place of business, and MABIE demanded the piano, at the same time announcing that "the money was ready." PROARE positively refused to deliver the instrument or even to let the complainant and the auctioneer look at it, until the bill of sale was produced. MABIE then brought suit against PROARE for the recovery of the piano, also on charges of usury, and keeping a pawn-broker's shop without a license. Both parties were represented by counsel. The complainant's wife was also present and frantically endeavored to tell her story, interrupting the proceedings in spite of Court and counsels' efforts to the contrary by repeated assertions of her poverty, and her anxiety to procure her rights. There were no witnesses examined for the defence, but Mr. PROARE made a statement that he was the respectable and responsible proprietor of a "real estate office," and that he never lent money on personal property; and only advanced the sum on the piano from pure kindness of heart, to alleviate the pressing necessities of the man MABIE. As to the charge of usury he could say that he only had asked twenty-four per cent. a year, and in his business seven and eight per cent. a month were the usual rates. He intimated that the proceedings were brought for the purpose of extorting money. Mr. PROARE'S counsel thought the charge trivial and that it should be dismissed. The Recorder considered that from the evidence it was clear that the usury laws had been violated and he therefore held Mr. PROARE to bail in $500 to answer the charge of usury, remarking that the complainant had the remedy in a civil suit for the recovery of the piano.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Second Address of the Committee—Interesting and Important Circular.

The Publishing Committee, with the concurrence of the other members of the Executive Committee, deem it due to the friends of the Society to state their own recent action.

At the last Anniversary it was regarded by many as both feasible and desirable that, without at all trenching on the political relations of Slavery, certain moral duties growing out of its existence, or moral evils and practical immoralities deplored by all evangelical Christians, and found occasionally or frequently accompanying it, should be discussed in our publications; and this without losing sight of our original and governing principle in the Society's first organization, that its publications shall be "calculated to receive the approbation of all evangelical Christians." And the confidence was expressed that the Executive Committee would, in their action respecting this matter, *exercise such wisdom as would promote the maintenance of the Society "throughout our whole country."*

For the successful maintenance of the past, and the happy expansion of the future influence of the Society, we have relied on the sympathies, prayers, gifts, and cooperation of our brethren in the South as in the North. If the evangelical Christians resident in any portion of our wide country give not their confidence, aid, and personal influence, our agents and our tracts, our collectors and our volumes are alike denied access. We have received from churches and from individuals, from men in all the strength and fervor of their best years, and from Christians arranging their worldly affairs in prospect of death, among our Southern brethren, a generous and hearty support in the former years of our history. With equal fidelity to donors and testators at the North or at the South, the conductors of the Society have aimed to dispense, far and near, their respective contributions, for the best interests alike of our common country and our common Christianity.

The Publishing Committee had, at the time of the last anniversary, a treatise on the "Duties of Masters" under their consideration. It was composed of articles before issued by brethren of various evangelical denominations *at the South*, and was supposed to meet the views that are presented in the resolutions of that anniversary.

The Publishing Committee were not altogether unaware of the inherent embarrassments. Looked upon with some distrust at the South, as the treatise might be because bringing a northern imprint, it was yet, on the other hand, equally evident that many Southern friends of the Society might object to it as recognizing "duties" inhering in the relation of "masters," that relation, in their view, being forbidden.

Since the preparation of this treatise, one of the authors from whose addresses or tracts it was compiled, has been removed by death. Two others of these brethren, honored and influential, known as true friends of the Society, have judged it expedient, in the unkindled and excited state of feeling awakened, both North and South, upon the various relations of this topic, that those writings of their own, which were to form a prominent portion of the treatise, should be issued with a Northern imprint. They have, accordingly, interdicted our further use of the matter thus supplied.

But in addition, from all quarters of our southern field we have received, and from the tried and fast friends of the Society, expressions the most unanimous and decided, that *any publication by our press bearing upon the topic of Slavery, even though of Southern authorship, and carefully kept within the terms of the resolutions of the anniversary, could have no other result than precipitating the entire withdrawal of the South from cooperation with the Society.* The new works would find no gate of access; and the separation would henceforth exclude even our older issues, by flinging over them the suspicion of their origin from a quarter presumed to have become hostile to the interests of the South. Of these accredited issues, the siftings of a rich evangelical literature in our own and in European lands—books on which God's Spirit has put his evident and gracious approval—it seemed a sad necessity to be compelled to clog in any way the circulation.

From Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, from Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee, we hear but one testimony, as borne by State Branches and Auxiliaries, by the Society's officers, General Agents, Superintendents and Colporteurs, by ecclesiastical bodies, and by the religious press. Over the South we have now a virtual suspension of collections, and, if the present distrust and alienation but remain, there must speedily ensue a withdrawal of colporteurs and distribution throughout our Southern field. We must surrender all the Southern and Southwestern States. To proceed is thus to palsy one whole side of our institution.

The Committee have believed that the action and instructions of the last anniversary, explicitly cherishing as they do the Society's usefulness "*throughout our whole country,*" would not contemplate, even on the part of these northern friends most earnestly advocating them, any revolutionary and disruptive change in the line of the Society's policy, cutting off from the Society a portion of "*our whole country*" so large, and in our past labors so largely blessed, as the entire South.

The Publishing Committee therefore voted with entire unanimity to arrest the issue of the work that had been before them, confidently believing that their action in the premises would commend itself to the Society under the phase which the subject has assumed; and the Executive Committee united in sustaining this as the only present action conservative of all the interests, and just to all the parties involved.

It were a waste of the Society's funds to issue a treatise on Southern duties for which we could find no Southern readers, and for the sake of securing such issue, to forego deliberately, and without explicit warrant from the Society, all further opportunity of sending thitherward the large body of publications we have hitherto, under God's manifest blessing, scattered there.

To the farther development of God's good providence, and to the guidance of his Spirit, promised when reverently and humbly implored, the Committee now refer this question, meanwhile "seeking the things that make for peace," and aiming to secure the "fruit of righteousness sown in peace of them that make peace."

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

John Knox, David Magie, Wm. R. Williams,
Wm. Adams, Benj. C. Cutler, Nehemiah Adams.

DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE.

Wm. Forrest, Wm. Winterton, A. M. Treadwell,
Oliver H. Lee, Alfred S. Barnes.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Richd. T. Haines, Moses Allen, Thos. C. Doremus,
[illegible], Geo. N. [illegible], Oliver E. Wood.
Executive Committee.

Wm. A. Hallock,
O. Eastman,
J. M. Stevenson, Cor. Secretaries.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

"Discouraging to Fanatics"—Letter from Rev. W. G. Brownlow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 5th September, 1857, I find an editorial under the above caption, in relation to which I desire to make a few remarks, by way of correction and explanation. That portion of your article commenting upon the cruel treatment of a negro by Mr. Netherland, of Rogersville, East Tennessee, and the driving out of the ministry of Mr. Sawyer, I will not pause to comment upon. I am familiar with that whole affair, and I know the version given by Mr. Sawyer to be at variance with the facts in the case. Mr. Sawyer is to appear before the authorities of the Presbyterian Church, upon a charge of falsehood and gross perversions of truth, in reference to this very matter, and when the decision is had, I will send you the proceedings. Mr. Netherland is an honorable man, a humane gentleman, and is not a slave dealer, and never was. I have known him intimately for thirty years—I have lived in the same town with him—and I have been battling with him in the old Whig cause for twenty years.

In your notice of East Tennessee and the Slavery question, you use this language—I give the paragraph entire:

"In spite of this high character, and these favorable antecedents, a thousand of the best citizens of the place, a few years ago, assembled in cold blood and burnt a negro alive at the stake. One of the local papers commenting upon the tragedy boasts of the fact,—which in any other civilized community would have been considered an aggravation of the atrocity—that the perpetrators were 'cool, calm, and deliberate.' The editor of this same journal, 'a minister of the Gospel,' adds: 'We unhesitatingly affirm that the punishment was unequal to the crime. Had we been there, we should have taken a part, and even suggested the plucking of pieces out of him with red-hot pincers, the cutting off of a limb at a time, and then burning them all in a heap.'"

Now, the "local paper" alluded to, is the Knoxville Whig, of which I am the sole editor, and have been for the last nineteen years—a paper having a larger circulation than any paper ever published in East Tennessee. And I am the "Minister of the Gospel" alluded to—a local minister of the Methodist Church. Besides, the remarks attributed to me are correctly quoted, and if I had been present, and there had seemed to be any necessity for my doing so, I would have acted and done just what I then stated, and I would have been "cool, calm, and deliberate," in so doing, for this is our mode of doing things "down South." And why? Because some Anti-Slavery villains, mostly from the North, were making a fuss about the matter, and seeking to rescue the negro. But what was the negro's offence? I will state this, of my own knowledge, as it occurred in the adjoining County of Jefferson. The negro man, about 22 years of age, was owned by a Mr. Mocan, and was raised by Mr. Mocan's relatives. Mocan and his wife were members of the Methodist Church—very clever persons—exceedingly kind and humane in their treatment of slaves. I know this to be so. Mocan had not long been married—having married the daughter of an aged Methodist minister. The negro, with a common chopping-ax at the dead hour of night, without any provocation, entered their bed-chamber and while they were both asleep, with one stroke severed Mocan's head from his body, and then with the same deadly weapon, broke the scull of his wife! These two innocent persons were murdered with a view to his accomplishing another diabolical object. He turned into an adjoining room, where a clever young lady was in bed, the sister of Mrs. Mocan, and after overpowering her, and *violating her person*, he murdered her to prevent her being a witness against him. These were the only white persons on the farm. These are the facts. For this the negro was burnt alive, ten or fifteen hundred of the best citizens of the County attending and aiding and abetting. I repeat, it was all perfectly right!

There is much in your Northern Anti-Slavery papers calculated, and really intended, to fan a flame of intense warfare upon the subject of Slavery, which can result in no possible good to any one. You publish, with eagerness, all such occurrences as these, without informing your readers *what offenses* negroes have committed, and for which they have suffered death. Your politicians who are exciting the whole country, and fanning society into a livid consuming flame, have no sympathy for the black man, and care nothing for his comfort. The villainous agitation of the Slavery question by your long-faced hypocrites, and vagabond philanthropists of the North, is only intended to give birth to new and more lofty schemes of disunion, and to more bold and hazardous enterprises in the States and Territories.

It is Northern Abolitionists, scores of whom are here in the South in disguise, who stir up our slaves to these acts of murder and violence. Some of them are filling our pulpits—some occupying high positions in our colleges—some editing political and religious newspapers—some practicing medicine—some selling goods—and some *stealing* through the country, as secret agents of Abolition societies, enticing negroes to run away. These scoundrels ought to be lynched, rode upon rails, and in many instances hung!

I have traveled a good deal through the North, and witnessed the sufferings and destitution of your *free negroes*, and the neglect and utter contempt with which they are treated by your freedom-shriekers. They will enter your fine churches on Sabbath—I mean your *pious* clerical Abolitionists—with faces as long as the moral law, with countenances indicative of the meekness of Moses, and with the lion-hearted impudence of the Devil, the great head of your Black Republican forces, they will preach for hours against the *sin* and scandal of Slavery, shed "lots" of tears over the cruelties inflicted upon the "servile progeny of Ham," in these Southern States! And on the very next day, in their toy shops and candy shops, or behind their counters, or in the settlement of an account for labor done, they would cheat a Southern slave out of the *pewter* that ornaments the head of his walking-cane! But this swindling you will do in the name of the *Lord!* This cheating and villainy you will carry on *religiously!*

It is my purpose to spend this coming Winter in the principal cities of the South, lecturing upon the subject of Slavery, the morality of the North—contrasting the condition of free persons of color in the Free States with that of the slaves in the South. In the Spring I purpose visiting the New-England States, and repeating the same lectures. In other words, I propose to go among you as a *Southern missionary*, to enlighten your benighted Free Soil population upon the subject of Slavery. I look upon the cities and towns of the New-England States, and of the northwestern States, as opening a wider and more inviting field, at this time, for faithful missionary labors than Hindostan, Siam, Ceylon, China, or Western Africa! In addition to your wicked and rebellious course upon the Slavery question, you have forsaken the true God and the Christian religion, and gone off after Spiritualism, Fanny Wrightism, Fourierism, Mormonism, Abolitionism, Devilism, and the hundred-and-one *isms* so spontaneously produced by New-England soil!

I hope, gentlemen, you will do me the favor to publish this hastily-written letter, and your Black Republican associates the kindness to let them know I am coming. They may wish to muster up one of your Beecher's or Parker's to reply to me. I will divide time with any one of your *pious* freedom-shriekers.

Respectfully, &c., W. G. BROWNLOW,
Sept. 12, 1857. Editor of the Knoxville Whig.

From St. Domingo.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—PRESIDENT BAEZ BESIEGED—PROCLAMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

By an arrival from Turk's Island we have files of the *Royal Standard* to the 29th inst., containing interesting details of the revolution now in progress in the Dominican republic of St. Domingo to remove President Baez and restore Santana. The Baez party, being hard pressed, had formed an alliance with the Emperor Soulouque, who had dispatched assistance to his ally. The *Standard* of the 22d inst. says:

"By the sloop *Seaflower*, from Porto Plata, we have advices from that place to the 17th inst. From a correspondent we learn that 'the revolution is now drawing rapidly to a close. The whole of the republic, with the exception of the city, has declared in favor of the new government. They have an army of 8,000 men encamped before the walls of the city of St. Domingo, and advices this moment received from the generals in command state that they were in communication with parties inside the walls, and hourly expected the inhabitants to declare in their favor. Baez had retreated to the fortress; guns were heard firing, and it was supposed they were fighting among themselves. Advices have also been received that Soulouque was assembling a large force on the northern frontiers.'"

We have also been favored with a translation of the latest Proclamation of the Provisional Government of the Republic, directed to the people and the army, and dated from the National Palace at Santiago, on the 16th of August. This proclamation very vividly sets forth the opinion which the new Government entertains of their late President, the traitor Baez, and, if the statements as to the progress which has been made by the revolutionists towards forming a new government are correct, he will soon have to quit the position he has so willfully abused.

PROCLAMATION.

By the people of Cibao, setting forth the causes that have compelled them to resume their rights.

When men assemble together, and society is instituted, each citizen renounces a part of those rights which, as a man, he is entitled to, in order to confide them to the charge of a few, who are denominated a government. The only objection such a delegation is to empower those entrusted with these rights to employ them for the happiness of all, under a tacit condition, reserved by the people, that they shall be withdrawn at any time, should such be not the exclusive object of the government. It is true that they never would be justifiable in breaking the ties which unite them to a government for trifling causes; but when they see themselves involved in a net-work of arbitrary measures—when they see their most precious interests entirely abandoned, they hold the right to set a limit to, and remedy the evils under which they suffer.

The inhabitants of the Provinces of Cibao, during the past fourteen years, have given ample proof of what a people can endure. A series of tyrannical and rapacious administrations have been the scourge of the Republic.

The Constitutions of 1844 and 1855 have been nothing less than the effective supporters of rapine and despotism. In the former the article 210, and in the latter the 35th article have been the cause of grief and mourning to innumerable families. The different Governments have evaded personal liberty, have imprisoned and arbitrarily judged the citizens. They have destroyed the liberty of the press; and they have deprived the nation of its freedom in the exaction of unlimited powers, to which they have invented conspiracies. They have spread terror among the people, and dissolved the national representation through insidious intrigues.

The present administration has done more; not content with doing all that others have done, it plunders the people of the fruit of its labor. At a period of entire public tranquility, whilst the augmented industry of the people is deluging the national treasury with gold and silver, whilst the reduced public expenditure, not from government care, but from unforeseen circumstances, has placed it in a position to employ a large surplus in works of utility, it is engaged in issuing additional paper money. Furthermore, having issued paper, and not being satisfied with this means of indirectly subtracting a portion of the public wealth, a large sum has been directly usurped from the savings of the people. It was done with an evil intention, reversing the soundest laws of political economy in order to deceive; and like a public enemy, a temporary demand in the commercial circles was profited of in order to impose upon the nation an additional public debt of twenty millions.

The people deplore the want of good roads, and the want of an organized defence against the Empire of Hayti, which has been overcome through their patriotism alone. All that contributes to the public welfare has been neglected by the government; it has become as a noxious creature which the entire nation is now required to resist. Marching in the path of despotism, it has submerged the nation in ignorance, depriving it of educational establishments; and apprehensive of the rising wealth of a province, has impoverished it, instead of holding it forth as a model for the rest to imitate, that they might thereby all become wealthy.

These weighty reasons, supported by the right which they possess, have decided the people of this Republic to discard the yoke imposed upon them by the government of Mr. Baez, which henceforth is disacknowledged, and they declare themselves subject (until a Congress directly elected shall constitute new powers) to a Provisional government, holding its session in the city of Santiago.

Santiago de los Caballeros, July 8, 1857, year the 1st of Liberty.

The following is a copy of the proclamation of Aug. 16, the last issued by the Dominicans:

GOD, COUNTRY AND LIBERTY.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Provisional Government of the Republic to the People and to the Army.

Dominicans: The enemies to your tranquility, industry and rights are preparing to invade us, urged on by the rage of the worthless citizen, (Baez,) who by deceiving the nation, placed himself in the highest post of the Republic.

Whilst in his dream of future glory, and when he already thought himself absolute master of the nation, his pride was humbled. Not satisfied with having worked the ruin of his country by his errors and misconduct, he has combined with the chief of the enemies of our national independence, (Soulouque,) and joined, with him, the iniquitous plan of dividing between them the spoils of the country; of this country, which fourteen years of incessant sufferings and continued struggles have made it so beloved by its sons. Infamous man! Whilst he concerted with the enemy of the nation upon the most certain way of loading with chains this country which had nurtured him, and which he, ungrateful viper, had victimized, he at the time predicted the proximate invasion, and pretended to feel the most poignant grief. The hypocrite!

Dominicans! The battle-fields of Sucuba, Savana Sarga, Santome and Cambronal, covered with the remains of the numerous enemy which were killed, then and still reeking with the blood shed by the valiant *soldiers of liberty, for the independence of* their country, are silent but eloquent witnesses of your valor and intrepidity, and at the same time are a doleful memento to the dismayed troops of the enemy, who never would again have dared to tread *on Dominican territory, if the blood-thirsty enemy of* our nationality had not made them believe that the Dominicans of Cebao had asked for assistance to overthrow the Government of Señor Baez. A falsehood designed for the purpose that he may insinuate himself into our territory without apparently breaking the truce entered into with this republic.

Dominicans: The vile treason of Señor Baez has placed the country in danger. Upon your valor and patriotism its safety depends. Upon the Government devolves the duty of taking the most efficacious means to repel the invasion and secure victory; and it is for posterity to give impartial judgment. A judgment terrible for tyrants and traitors—honorable and noble for the defenders of their country.

Liberty, national independence, and Union forever!

Given in the National Palace, in Santiago de los Caballeros, 16th August, 1857, 14th year of the nation, first of liberty.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

First Quarterly Report of the General Superintendent.

General Superintendent Tallmadge sent in the following (his first) quarterly report to the Police Board:

Office Superintendent Metropolitan Police, No. 88 White-street, New-York, Sept. 3, 1857.

To the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District—*Sir:* In compliance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, passed April 15, 1857," requiring "the General Superintendent of Police to make to the Board of Police quarterly reports in writing of the state of the Metropolitan Police Districts, with such statistics and suggestions as he may deem advisable for the improvement of the police government and discipline of said District," I respectfully report:

That although this act was to take effect immediately after its passage, the organization of the department was greatly impeded, and its efficiency retarded, by the hostile action of the City government, which was only arrested by the action of the highest judicial tribunal of the State.

The constitutionality of this law having been questioned, many of the officers attached to this department availed themselves of the illegal opposition to the act, and refused to comply with its requirements; hence, with few exceptions, no full or adequate returns of delinquents were made, until after the adjudication of the Court of Appeals sustaining the act, when a reluctant acquiescence with its provisions was manifested by a portion of the officers who were attached to the department. In addition to which, we have been greatly embarrassed by the refusal to surrender the use and occupation of the station houses, telegraph apparatus and their appurtenances so necessary for the efficient action of the department; superadded to which the bitter and determined hostility to the enactment has been invoked to render it obnoxious and impair its usefulness, until its utility and efficiency have been manifested by the determined perseverance of Commissioners of Police and the zeal and activity of their subordinates. I refer to these acts as affording the reason why the reports of officers of violations of law, and of arrests up to about the 23d of July, (when we obtained possession of the Station-houses,) were so meagre and unsatisfactory.

The Station-houses and telegraphic apparatus being withheld from our use, the substitution of other buildings, ill adapted for police purposes, while it subjected the City to a greatly increased expenditure, but imperfectly subserved the objects for which they were obtained.

Attached hereto, and marked A, is the report of Deputy Superintendent Carpenter, exhibiting the state of the force, and the number of arrests made in the City of New-York, and certifying the offences, since the organization of the Metropolitan Police, and extending up to the 1st of September instant, and which, I am gratified to say, presents strong evidence of an efficiency on the part of the Metropolitan Police of the City of New-York, under all its attendant embarrassments, which has never been surpassed, if equalled, by the police of this City.

It is more gratifying, when you recur to the fact that up to the middle of July our whole force had hardly equalled five hundred men, and at the present time is but eight hundred and sixty, while the municipal force constituting the old police at the time of their disbandment, on the 2d of July last, consisted of about twelve hundred men.

The number of arrests made up to the 1st of September, amounts to 7,122, embracing about every description of offence.

It must be apparent that the efficiency of a police is in a great measure dependent upon its numerical strength, and when the Commissioners advert to the fact that this limited patrol force is necessarily greatly reduced by the large number detailed for duty at the Criminal Court, Police office, at the offices of the Commissioners, the General and Deputy Superintendent, and at other localities where their presence is required, I trust that the results of their active duty will command your approbation.

As their Superintendent I am happy to report to the Commissioners that the officers, without exception, have always responded with cheerfulness and alacrity to the orders that have emanated from their superiors, while the severe injuries to which many of the patrolmen have been subjected in the performance of their duty, and in some cases resisting even to the loss of life, will secure to them your approval.

Accompanying this report, I transmit a return by Deputy-Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, of the force under his immediate command, and the condition of the Station-houses, and the number of arrests made in that city since 23d of April last.

I cannot close this branch of my report without expressing my deep sense of obligation to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter for his active and judicious conduct in the honorable position that he occupies. Intelligent and untiring in his zeal to perform his whole duty, combined with great experience, I have found him a most useful and indispensable adviser and auxiliary in organizing and perfecting the machinery of this department; and I add with pleasure the expression of my high appreciation of the services of Deputy-Superintendent Folk, of the city of Brooklyn, whose official worth and usefulness have so often secured to him not only the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, but the approbation of the municipal authorities of the city of Brooklyn.

In examining the various Station-houses in the City of New-York I find, with the exception of the sub-Station-house in the First Precinct, at Trinity-place, the Station-houses in the Fourth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Precincts, the residue are in good condition, and by the addition of some few conveniences would be adapted to the purposes to which they are applied.

The sub-station-house in the First Precinct is most uncomfortably and unfavorably located, in a dark and unwholesome street, or rather alley, and greatly out of repair. It is not a fit abode for your officers or men, or receptacle for prisoners.

The Station-house in the Fourth Precinct requires the immediate attention of the Commissioners. Those whose duty requires their attendance at this house complain almost daily of the inconvenience and unfitness for the purpose for which it was designed.

The Station-house in the Twenty-first Precinct is equally objectionable in point of fitness and locality. It is not a little remarkable that a building inconvenient in locality, (being near the southern and western line of the Ward,) leased by the Corporation from its owner from year to year, and in a dilapidated condition, should be retained or occupied for such a purpose, when some years since, from a sense of its inconveniences, the Corporation purchased a lot of ground in a central and eligible position in the Ward, and of ample dimension, with the express intention of erecting a Station-house upon it, and I am informed made the necessary appropriation for its erection.

I respectfully ask the attention of the Commissioners to this subject, as well as to the Station-house in the Twenty-second Precinct, which is too contracted and inconvenient for its inmates.

In compliance with the requirements of the law, on the 5th day of July I issued an order requiring the Captains or Inspectors of Police, in the City of New-York, to cause their respective patrolmen to notify venders of liquors within their respective beats that the law required them to close their stores or abstain from selling liquors on the Sabbath.

In the month of July I caused notices to be served on the masters or owners of steamboats plying upon our waters, accompanied by a synopsis of the law enacted for the preservation of the lives of our citizens who use those conveyances, requiring of them, under the legal penalties therein imposed, a compliance with its provisions. Subsequently, I detailed intelligent officers to examine personally each boat propelled by steam upon our waters, and to report their condition, equipment, &c. A copy of the report made to me I have the honor to transmit to the Commissioners. The original was transmitted to the District-Attorney for his action against the delinquents. The examination and report, I have reason to believe, have had a beneficial effect in correcting abuse where they existed, and thus securing increased safety to the traveling community.

In compliance with the requisitions of the Commissioners for selecting new quarantine ground, erecting buildings, &c., of the Health Officer, and in compliance with your directions I detailed several squads of men for the protection of the buildings at the old and new Quarantine, in Richmond County, and for the apprehension of violators of the Quarantine laws. The objects of their detailment have been fully accomplished, and the exigency having passed for which their services were required, they have returned to duty.

It may not be inappropriate here to remark that the timely aid afforded by the Commissioners of Police to the Commissioners of Quarantine and Health Officer, in the preservation of public property and enforcing our Quarantine laws in a county other than New-York, (objects in which the whole State and country were interested,) was the exercise of a power, so beneficially conferred by the act constituting the Metropolitan District, and which no local municipal government could legally exercise.

In conclusion, I most respectfully, but earnestly urge the Commissioners of Police to complete the appointment of officers for the several precincts. At present there are but eight captains or inspectors, when the service requires twenty-two, and but fifty-five sergeants where eighty-eight are required, and for which increased numbers the law makes provision.

It is needless for me to say, that the efficiency of this, *as well as every other force, depends* in a great measure upon the discipline, elevated character, and honorable bearing of its officers. There should be an *officer of a high grade in command of every precinct.* Subordinates cannot command the respect, or efficiently exercise the authority of superior officers.

It is very desirable that the patrol force should be immediately increased. From a force reduced from *1,200 to 850, the former and present force*, with an increased and rapidly-increasing population, with the continued extension of our habitable dwellings and workshops upon our island, public security, and personal safety require an increase, rather than a reduction of the former numerical strength of this Department.

Several of the Precincts in this City require increase of force—such as the First, Fourth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth, which, from our limited number of men, we cannot assign them; in addition to which, it is apparent that an efficient River Police, sufficient to afford more protection to the vast amount of property which is constantly exposed to the depredations of desperate river thieves on the wharves, and on board of vessels lying in your river, is absolutely necessary; and we can ill withdraw from our land patrol a number of men adequate for such a purpose, without greatly exposing the dwellings, stores, and even the persons of our citizens.

But if we are to be restricted by the Board of Supervisors, from whatever motive, to the present inadequate force, you may rest assured that no effort shall be wanting on the part of the Police to afford every protection that our limited and restricted means will afford; and in case complaints shall continue to be made, and violations of law and breaches of the public peace shall continue to increase in our City, let the charge of inefficiency and culpable neglect of duty rest upon that branch of the City Government who, with a perfect knowledge of the wants of their constituency, wantonly withholds the means necessary for their protection. Respectfully,

F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Sept. 12.

COLLISION—WILLFUL.

Russel Sturgis vs. Steamboat R. L. Maybey.—Nelson, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case by the libelant, owner of the steam-tug *Hector*, to recover damages for a collision with the steam-tug *Maybey*, which occurred outside Sandy Hook, on the morning of the 11th August, 1854. The brig *Wanderer* was coming up slowly in a northwestern course, preparatory to entering the Bay, when the two tugs started in opposite directions for her, advancing, the one on a southwesterly, and the other on a southeasterly course, with a view to the job of taking off her passengers, or towing her to the City.

The two tugs were a mile or a mile and a half apart when they started for the brig—the *Hector* rather nearest to her, but the *Maybey* the fastest vessel. The proofs are very confused as taken, and contradictory. But one question of fact seems to be undisputed, and that is, that both tugs started for the brig about the same time, and each with the avowed intent of reaching her first, so as to secure the job. Orders were given on board each vessel to this effect, and which appear to have been carried out with a reckless indifference as to the consequences. The tugs met head and head at the brig—the *Hector*, the smaller vessel, getting the worst of it. It is impossible to say, so contradictory is the evidence, which vessel first arrived at the brig to speak her. The truth, no doubt, is that there was very little difference in point of time, not sufficient, probably, to put either vessel in fault in this respect. As a general rule, no doubt, the tug first arriving to speak for the employment is entitled to its position, and another approaching must see to it, that a collision is avoided. On this ground alone, I think, the decree below dismissing the libel is justified. In order to have sustained the suit, it should have been shown that the *Hector* had first arrived and was entitled to the privilege of the position. If the *Maybey* was there first, it was the duty of the *Hector* to have passed on the other side of the brig, or ported her helm and passed both vessels to the right. We cannot say upon the proofs that she had acquired the privileged position; on the contrary, they are equally strong that the rival tug had obtained it. Considerable pains have been taken to show that the tug approaching the brig in the wake of its course, is entitled to the privilege of first speaking to her, as she is in a situation to enter, at once, upon towing. But, we see no reason or propriety in this view of the case. The first step is to speak to the vessel, and ascertain if she desires assistance. It is time enough to place the brig in a position to tow after the engagement is made for the service. The *Maybey*, therefore, had the same right to approach the head of the brig, as the *Hector* the stern.

The learned court below put the decision mainly upon the ground, that the collision occurred by the willful fault, or intentional wrong of both parties, and consequently, the vessel complaining having voluntarily taken her chances in the collision, must abide her loss. It has been insisted, that admitting this to be so, then both vessels being in fault, the libel should not have been dismissed, but the damage apportioned. We have found no case where the apportionment has been made in a case like the present, namely, the collision occurring by the willful and intentional act of both parties; and we shall not be the first to make the precedent. If two vessels choose, voluntarily, to take the chances of knocking off each other's heads, we shall lay down no rule that will invite the unfortunate one into a Court of Admiralty for redress. The remedy for the owner is to discharge his master and crew, and man his vessel with competent and prudent hands.

The decree of the court below affirmed.

STIPULATION—ITS EFFECT DISCHARGES THE VESSEL ABSOLUTELY.

Steamship Union vs. John Henderson et al.—Nelson, C. J.—This is a libel filed by the owners of the ship *Charles* against the steamship *Union* for a collision occurring off Cape Hatteras on the morning of the 3d of February, 1854. The *Charles* was on a voyage from New-Orleans to Baltimore, and was overtaken in a violent gale of wind at the place mentioned; and was obliged to lie to under a close-reefed maintopsail and foretopmast staysail. The *Union* was on her usual trip from Charleston to New-York.

The decree in the Court below was in favor of the libelants, which upon the proofs we are satisfied is correct, and should be affirmed. The questions presented on the appeal relate more particularly to the amount of damages. The libel claimed $4,000.

The owners appeared as claimants, to defend, and two of them Spofford and Tileston, entered into the usual stipulation for costs and value of the vessel, the latter to the extent of $4,000, the damages claimed in the libel; upon duly entering into which, the vessel was discharged from the arrest. She was discharged by an order of the court on the 7th March, 1854, and passed into the hands of the owners. On the 27th May following, the libelants amended the libel, claiming eight instead of four thousand dollars damages. The interlocutory decree was entered on the 13th of April, 1855, and was general in its terms, condemning the steamship *Union* to the amount of the damages sustained by the collision in the pleadings mentioned—referring the case to a Commissioner to ascertain and compute the amount. A great deal of evidence was heard before this officer, upon the question, and on the 19th May, 1856, he reported the amount at $7,834 75 with interest. Exceptions were taken to the report, but overruled, and a final decree entered before Judge Ingersoll, on the 10th of June, 1856, for the amount reported. This decree further declares, that unless an appeal be taken from the decree, the stipulators pass into the registry the amount of the stipulations for costs and value, and that the Clerk distribute the proceeds.

On the 3d December, 1856, a motion was made, on behalf of the libelants, that the claimants bring the ship or proceed into court, or in default thereof, that the stipulation be increased, and a decree of the court thereon, for the full amount of the damages decreed. Which motion was opposed. On this motion the claimants read an affidavit showing that after the vessel was discharged from the arrest on the stipulation, and on or about the middle of March, 1856, she sailed for Europe, and was delivered to a company who had purchased her, and that the claimants have had no interest in her since.

On the 20th December, Judge Ingersoll decreed and ordered that the claimants redeliver to the Marshal the vessel, that she may be taken to satisfy the decree rendered in the cause; but it being represented that she is beyond their control, that the claimants pay into the registry the sum of ten thousand dollars, a part of the purchase money of the said ship, and that the same be taken as a sufficient compliance with the order to redeliver.

The case, in this stage of it, is now before this court on the appeal.

It is to be observed, in the first place, that this is a proceeding in reserve, the owners appearing to defend as claimants, on entering into the usual stipulation. No decree, therefore, can be rendered personally against them, except as stipulators in the suit; and, of course, only to an amount provided for in their stipulation. Hence the decree in this case, so far as it affects personally the owners, is properly limited to that amount; and, also, to the two owners, Spofford & Tileston, who were the only parties to the stipulation; in other words, the decree as against them is for $4,000 and costs.

The question, therefore, as to any further liability turns upon the validity of the subsequent order to redeliver the vessel into the custody of the Marshal, or in default thereof to pay into the registry the sum of $10,000. This order assumes that the discharge of the vessel from the seizure, and delivery to the owner, is not absolute, but that she is still subject to the exertion of the power of the Court for the purpose of satisfying any decree. No case has been furnished us in which this power of the Admiralty has been exerted. And, on principle, we do not well see how it can be maintained. The vessel, after discharge from the arrest upon giving the bond or stipulation, returns into the hands of the owner, subject to all previously existing liens or charges, the same as before the seizure, except as respects that on account of which the seizure was made. It is also subject to any subsequently accruing liens or charges in the hands of the owner, or in the hands of whomsoever it may have been transferred. The redelivery, therefore, of the vessel, if permitted, or enforced, must necessarily be a redelivery subject to all these existing or subsequently accruing liens; and, also, to the rights of any *bona fide* purchasers if a sale in the meantime had taken place. The complication and embarrassment growing out of the exercise of the power, if sanctioned, is apparent, and, doubtless, accounts for the absence of any precedent to be found in the books. In the case before us the vessel has been sold, and passed into the hands of the purchaser, and his title we think is undoubted. It is so for the reason that, on the discharge of the vessel, on giving the bond or stipulation, she is thereby discharged from the lien or incumbrance which constituted the foundation of or the proceedings against her, the security taken being the substitute for the vessel.

This view, we think, is strengthened by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1847, which provides, in case of a warrant against the vessel, or other process in law, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to *stay the execution of the process or to discharge the property arrested, if the same has been levied on*, on receiving from the claimant a bond or stipulation in double the amount by the libelant, &c.

According to the terms of this act the tender of the proper security in time would seem to prevent even the arrest of the vessel, and, of course, in such a case there could be no claim to a redelivery.

We agree, if there has been any mistake or fraud committed in entering into the stipulation, and the vessel improvidently discharged, it would be competent for the Court to relieve the parties concerned on an application, within a reasonable time, by ordering the vessel back into the custody of the officer. But this is wholly a different question from the one we are discussing.

Then as to that part of the decree or order requiring the claimants to pay in a portion of the purchase money. If the vessel is not subject to the exercise of this power of the Court, to be redelivered to the custody of the Marshal, to be applied to the payment of the damages, it follows that the proceeds of a sale are not. They cannot in this respect be distinguished from the vessel itself.

We must, therefore, reverse the decree or order directing the redelivery of the vessel, or payment of the $10,000 into the registry, and affirm the decree against the stipulation.

Singer & Clark vs. G. H. Wooster, et al.—Nelson, C. J.—This is a motion for an injunction for an alleged infringement of a patent granted to I. M. Singer for a new and useful improvement in sewing machines, on the 30th May, 1854.

Among other improvements, the patentee claims an arrangement for the employment of lateral pressure, by means of a cam or lever, or the equivalent, to act against, and in combination with the needle at or near the end of its perforating motion to insure the proper position of the needle, however flexible, that the looping apparatus (one hook) may enter properly between the needle and its thread. A particular description of the arrangement is given by the patentee, and it is not denied but that it is new and useful, and especially so in the working of the machine of the patentee.

The only question raised upon the motion, on the part of the defendants, is as to the fact of infringement. The affidavits are contradictory upon this part of the case, the defendants disclosing the use of the cam or its equivalent, for the purpose specified in the complainants' patent. It is admitted that in the old machines the needle, as it passed through the cloth, entered a groove for the purpose of supporting it in a vertical position, so that the hook or crossing apparatus would not draw it out of line; and it is claimed that this is the only use of the cam or breast-plate in the defendants' machine. The groove on the cam of the complainants' machine is rounded at the entrance, so as to deflect the needle and place it firmly in a position so as to insure the action of the hook in the loop and prevent the failure of the stitch. It is this arrangement which the defendants deny as used in their machine. They allege that it is unimportant to have the needle touch the bottom of the groove, and that the only use of it is to prevent its being drawn out of line laterally. This is prevented by the sides of the groove.

Several of the defendants' machines were produced in Court, but it is difficult to determine the question on mere inspection. It is certain that the cam or groove-plate in the defendants' machine is so constructed, that a slight change would give to the machine the benefit of the complainants' arrangement. Whether it is necessary or not to the working of it, I am unable at present to say, or whether it is worked with the change so as to use this arrangement is not clear upon the affidavits.

We shall, for the *present*, deny the motion for the injunction, but with liberty to the complainants to renew it upon further evidence, if in the manufacture of the machines of defendants the arrangement in question is found or used.

Motion for injunction denied.

PRACTICE ON APPEALS.

The United States vs. The Steamship Washington.—This was a motion to dismiss an appeal. Judge Nelson in deciding the motion, said "This case comes up in rather a peculiar manner. It was a libel of information against the vessel for an alleged breach of the Revenue Laws, in other words, for smuggling. The claimants demurred to the libel mainly on the ground that there was no averment of any seizure of the vessel by the Collector or any other person by his authority. That question came up before Judge Ingersoll, who overruled the demurrer and made a decree for the Government, with leave to the claimants to answer over, which they did. The question afterwards came up again on the libel and answer before Judge Hall, without any proofs being taken. The answer denied that the goods were brought in without a permit, a replication was put in and so the matter coming up before Judge Hall, I find a decree on file sustaining the demurrer and giving the Government leave to amend in sixty days, holding that the libel was defective for want of an allegation that the vessel had been seized by the Collector before the filing of the libel. The Government refused to amend and the decree became absolute in favor of the respondents. From that decree this appeal is brought. It seems to have been taken after the decree became absolute, but by some slip, no doubt, the notice of appeal refers to that decree only—and now the motion is made to set it aside, and the counsel for the respondents claim that that was not a final decree from which an appeal could be taken. No doubt it was not when entered, but it became absolute, and although technically, perhaps, the notice of appeal should have been general, yet the objection is very technical. We cannot avoid seeing that the appeal was intended to be from that decree of Judge Hall, when it had been made absolute. My opinion, therefore, is that the appeal is well enough, and the motion must be denied. I must confess I don't see how that decree of Judge Hall can be sustained. Here was a demurrer overruled point blank by Judge Ingersoll, with leave given to answer. Here is an answer, putting the facts at issue, and the next thing we find is a decree of Judge Hall sustaining the demurrer. Counsel had better look to it."

Motion denied.

For the United States Mr. Joachimssen. For claimants, Mr. Cutting.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Sept. 16.
Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Clerke and Davis.

DECISIONS.

THE NILES AND MARINE COURT CONTEST.

The People ex rel. Geo. W. Niles vs. The Judges of the Marine Court.—In this case a Mr. Lapaugh objected to appearing in a case where Mr. Niles was in opposition, on the ground that Niles had been sentenced to the State Prison. The Judges of the Marine Court held that Mr. Niles was not entitled to practice therein. It was then carried to the Supreme Court and the judgment affirmed. It was then taken to the General Term, and this morning the Court decided that the motion to restore Mr. Niles' name to the roll of Attorneys and to vacate the order striking it off must be denied.

Wm. B. Fitch vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—In this case a verdict was taken subject to the opinion of the Court. The defendant is entitled to judgment unless both parties prefer a new trial.

The Winsted Bank vs. Cornell.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

John Hoey vs. Thomas Kenny and Owen Kenny.—Order of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Waldron and Paige vs. Romaine; The Same vs. Young. Judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

John Clark, Jr., vs. George Clark.—Injunction to be modified in the respect mentioned in the opinion; no costs to either party.

Harbeck, &c., vs. Jacob H. Vanderbilt.—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

Benjamin Mead vs. Wm. Mitchell, Trustee, &c.—(By consent heard before Justices Roosevelt and Peabody.)—Order requiring the purchaser to complete his purchase affirmed with costs.

Lawrence Droomgold, plaintiff, appellant, vs. J. Droomgold, administrator, &c., of James Droomgold, deceased.—The judgment dismissing the complaint affirmed with costs; the entry of an order made at a former term to be vacated.

Meserole Mitchell, &c., vs. Moses [illegible].—Order of special term affirmed without costs.

Wm. P. [illegible], administrator, vs. Phebe Arcularius, &c.—Decree of Surrogate affirmed.

The Brooklyn White Lead Co. vs. John W. Masury.—Order appealed from modified, so that the defendant be restrained from the use of the word "Co.," or "Company," without costs.

Chas. B. Marshall vs. Edward [illegible].—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed, with costs.

Albert L. Catlin vs. Calvin O. Billings.—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

E. Palmer vs. Michael Miller.—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs.

Daniel Griffin vs. Daniel W. Barnes.—Order of arrest discharged with costs.

Benoit J. Campbell vs. John P. Ferris.—The motion for leave to introduce new evidence is to be heard again when the cause shall be heard on the merits. The Court can better judge of its materiality, and will also pass on the question whether in any case on appeal from a Surrogate's decree new evidence should be received.

The People vs. John McCormick.—Order remanding defendant to prison affirmed.

The Bridgeport Paint Manufacturing Company vs. Daniel Messerve.—Order affirmed overruling demurrer to complaint [illegible].

Edward F. Cooley, Receiver vs. Jacob [illegible].—[illegible] new trial granted; costs to abide event.

The Mechanics' Banking Association vs. The New-York and Saugerties White Lead Company [illegible] *Spring Valley Shot Lead Company.*—Judgment reversed with costs, and judgment on demurrer for [illegible] with leave to answer on payment of costs.

Michael Byrne vs. The New-York State [illegible] *Company.*—Judgment to be affirmed, with costs.

John Berry, Receiver, vs. D. R. De Wolf.—Order of Special Term reversed, and Receiver directed to pay the proceeds of sales to Bidwell & Banta, [illegible] to either party.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term. [illegible]
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

[illegible]

The People ex rel. Patrick Murphy vs. Bowen et al., Police Commissioners.—This case has before been noticed in the Times. The plaintiff, a discharged policeman from the 14th Ward, [illegible] given a mandamus compelling the commissioners to restore him. Judge Peabody granted an order to show cause why it should not be [illegible] yesterday the matter was brought on to be heard.

The counsel for the Police Commissioners, Messrs. Noyes and Vanderpoel, made objection to the form of the writ, urging that it should be directed to the Board of Police, instead of the Police Commissioners. Mr. Noyes thought that no motion to quash the [illegible] was necessary.

Mr. Dyett offered to amend the writ by [illegible] the Board of Police, instead of Police Commissioners.

The writ had been served on the persons [illegible] that was necessary was to change the title.

His Honor concluded to adjourn the matter till Thursday (this) morning, when he will decide the question of whether the writ can be amended.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S [illegible]

Daniel D. Conover vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This case was continued yesterday. Mr. [illegible] occupying nearly the whole day in his argument. The case will be resumed to-day at 10 o'clock.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Nathaniel L. Griswold, Langdon N. [illegible]—Case settled, &c.

THE PAULDING CASE.

The People ex rel. Sarah M. Paulding vs. [illegible] Paulding.—Motion to postpone the hearing [illegible] tober, on account of the illness of Mrs. Paulding, petitioner, granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term. [illegible]

Geo. H. Bussing vs. John Thompson.—The motion to discharge the order of arrest in this case [illegible] tinued yesterday. No decision, however, [illegible] dered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Hon. Judge [illegible].

In this Court, yesterday, Richard [illegible] charged with aiding one Richard Bates, also in custody, in passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the [illegible] Bank of Massachusetts. Bates handed the bill to the bar-keeper of Smith's Saloon, corner of [illegible] and Fulton-street, in payment of refreshment [illegible] and his companion, Sheree, were arrested [illegible] appeared that Sheree, at least, did not know anything about the matter, his witnesses, several [illegible] proving a very respectable alibi. The [illegible] once acquitted him.

ARSON IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Michael Wogan was placed on trial, on a charge of arson in the second degree. The case is involved in a great deal of uncertainty. On the night of [illegible] day, Feb. 22, the wine and [illegible] Bearns, No. 274 Front-street, was discovered to be on fire. When the firemen broke into the premises they found the third, fourth and attic stories [illegible] with barrels filled with shavings, so placed [illegible] no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Some of these barrels of shavings [illegible] against what seemed to be barrels of [illegible] which really were barrels of Croton water. [illegible] Mr. Bearns' store was a cooper's shop, in which the prisoner was employed, and from the shop [illegible] leading to Mr. Bearns' premises, footmarks [illegible] tinctly traceable, showing that the party who [illegible] to the store, entered it from the cooper's [illegible] as far as the evidence has at present [illegible] circumstance which connects the prisoner with the affair, was the finding on the [illegible] floor of Mr. Bearns' premises, a coffee bag [illegible] prisoner having borrowed the coffee bag of [illegible] Carpenter, a clerk in Beard's & [illegible] Front-street, the evening before. The bag [illegible] differed in no respect from other coffee bags [illegible] was alleged by the prosecution that the prisoner used it to carry shavings from the cooper [illegible] Mr. Bearns' store. The evidence of [illegible] showed that the prisoner and he were [illegible] that they had never been associated in [illegible] ters; and that no grounds could possibly [illegible] them. Hence the prisoner's conduct [illegible] set fire to the premises, was unaccountable [illegible] without a motive. The trial will be continued [illegible]

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday, Sept. 17.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 12, 31, 38, [illegible] 64, 65, 66, 67.

Superior Court—Circuit.—Nos. [illegible] 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a [illegible] *experienced Reporter.*

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 16, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street; and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. [illegible] reports refer to those regular markets. [illegible] sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., [illegible] from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports [illegible] the yards are made up for the preceding [illegible] to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS [illegible] WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16, 1857.

Yards	Beeves [illegible]	Beeves [illegible]	Milch Cows	Veal Calves	[illegible]
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Browning's, Sixth-street		[illegible]	77	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Brien's, Sixth-street		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales reported at Bergen		[illegible]			
Total for the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the [illegible] City Markets for the year 1856 [illegible]

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the [illegible] the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

Conveyance	Beeves	Milch Cows	Veal	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	[illegible]			[illegible]
Hudson River Railroad	1207			[illegible]
Hudson River Boats	1063			[illegible]
Harlem Railroad	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Haven Railroad				
Camden & Amboy R. R.				
On Foot				

The following is the report of Live Stock over the Erie Road for the week ending Wednesday, [illegible]

Cattle	1,[illegible]	Horses	[illegible]
Sheep	4,494	Lambs	[illegible]
Hogs	2,514	Calves	[illegible]

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were [illegible] from the following sources:

Ohio	[illegible]	Massachusetts	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	Texas	[illegible]
Kentucky	300	Connecticut	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Michigan	[illegible]
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	[illegible]
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	[illegible]

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" [illegible] and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is [illegible] and some other cities. When cattle are [illegible] estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned [illegible] tain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live [illegible] as agreed upon. The general rule in this market [illegible] medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium Cattle	11½c.@12c.	[illegible]
First quality	11c. @11½c.	11½c.@[illegible]
Medium quality	9½c.@10c.	10½c.@[illegible]
Poor quality	8½c.@ 9c.	9½c.@[illegible]
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	8½c.@[illegible]
General selling prices	9c. @11c.	10c. @[illegible]
Average of all sales	9½c.@ 9¾c.	10½c.@[illegible]

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's [illegible] do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Chamberlin reports Beeves at [illegible]. O'Brien reports Beeves at 8½c.@10½c. [illegible] reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

With a large supply in the yards and plenty [illegible] which might have been added if necessary, [illegible] took a downward turn at Allerton's to-day [illegible] ½c. less on good cattle and more than 1c. [illegible] on poor grades. The general quality of the [illegible] was an improvement upon last week, though [illegible]

[illegible] a sprinkling of [illegible] the week, at Bergen and the different City markets, [illegible] for to-day's market. Of [illegible] was more than wanted, and after tolerable [illegible] purchases on the part of butchers and a few [illegible] dealers and graziers, full [illegible] head were left [illegible] of evening. If to these we add 400 or 500 now at Albany, and more than that number held near [illegible] a large supply the coming week. Some of [illegible] in the yards to-day were large and [illegible] though not lacking fat. We noticed [illegible] of this kind which found so few purchasers [illegible] withdrawn from market. Very little money was made by those who purchased their cattle in the country, or on their way here. We [illegible] by parties who held cattle they bought, [illegible] at a low figure, that they were selling [illegible] to-day, and we doubt not such is the case. The Boston and other Eastern dealers take in [illegible] 1,000 head from Albany, and we [illegible] from a gentleman from there that [illegible] would have been taken but for a lack of cars to transport them [illegible].

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Beach	J. Budlong.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wm. H. Bolden.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Stevens	[illegible] H. Sheperd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Hollister	[illegible] H. Sheperd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] H. Harris	Vail & Carey.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Smith & Co.	T. White & Son.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Smith & Co.	T. White & Son.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] White & Son	Owners.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Hays	Westheimer & Brother.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westheimer & Brother.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Westheimer & Brother.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Bryant	C. G. Tedd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Allerton & Conger	Owners.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Allerton & Conger	S. Ulery.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Allerton & Conger	Owners.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Co.	O. Hurd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Thomson	S. Smith.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Warner & Madison	Geo. Ayrault.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] H. Williams	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wm. H. Harris	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. H. Harris.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Phillips	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Seymour	B. Bartram.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wm. [illegible]	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Geo. W. Martin	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Peters & Phillips.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Beach & Bray.
[illegible]	Ill.	[illegible] & Jackson	H. Myers.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Merritt.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Wheeler.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & McCartney	Miller, Haring & Gurny.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mead & Valentine.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Reed	Beach & Budlong.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Butler & Harp	D. Barnes.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Warner	Geo. Ayrault.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Geo. Ayrault.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Merritt	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Smith & Salisbury	A. Hurd.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Sheldon	E. Kelley.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Downing	Gilchrist & Toffey.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. Shuyster.
[illegible]	[illegible]	George Sage	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Owner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Fisher	Owner.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious [illegible] of the transactions of this day:

[illegible] & Conger had the finest drove we met with to-day, consisting of 160 prime Ohio bullocks and steers, in which the Durham blood was conspicuous. They were rated at 825 lbs. net, and were selling by themselves and S. Ulery at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb. [illegible] at $104 each, or 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb. Four others brought $425. They were of J. Hughs' feeding. Allerton & Conger were also selling 91 common Illinois cattle for Dunlap & Finch, at 9c.@10c.—very few of the latter price.

[illegible] Beach forwarded 80 pretty fair Ohio cattle, rated at 775 lbs. Selling by J. Budlong at 10c.@11c.

[illegible] had 86 medium Steers from Ohio, which Mr. [illegible] was disposing of at 9½c.@10c. average price. Estimated 800 lbs.

[illegible] was selling two lots, one of 60 fat Illinois Steers, rated 800 lbs., at 10c., for Bain & [illegible]; and another of 16 pretty fair State Cattle, from Cayuga County, for which they were trying to get 10c. These were owned by L. M. Hollister, and weighed at home 1,333 lbs.

W. H. Harris had 145 Illinois Cattle, classed as common, light stock, weighing about 625 lbs. He wholesaled 50 of them to the Jews at $57 each, or about 9c. ℔ lb. The balance were retailing slowly by [illegible] at 9½c.@10½c. Harris was also selling 50 of McPherson's Cattle, at 10c.@11c. They were good 775-lb. Beeves.

[illegible] contributed 98 common Ohio stock of light weight, which C. G. Tedd was running off at [illegible].

[illegible] & Thomson forwarded 66 very light Indiana Steers, estimated at 650 lbs., selling by S. Smith at 9c. [illegible].

[illegible] & Co., of Indiana, sent on 45 nice Steers, rated 800 lbs., which O. Hurd sold for $68 ℔ head, average prices, or fully 10½c. ℔ lb.

[illegible] was selling on his own account 45 very fair Steers from Monmouth County, N. J. They were estimated to weigh 700 lbs. net, and were bringing [illegible]@11c. ℔ lb.

J. H. Williams, owner, was selling 73 fairish Kentucky Cattle, which he called 750 lbs., at 10c.@11c., with a slow market.

Warner & Madison contributed 89 fair light Cattle of Ohio grazing, which Geo. Ayrault was selling at [illegible]. Rated 625 lbs.

R. R. Seymour's 107 medium light Steers from Ross County, Ohio, were selling by B. Bartram at 9c.@11c.

C. Smith & Co. forwarded 100 Cherokee Cattle, which were fair for the kind, weighing about 550 lbs. net. T. White & Son were getting 9c.@10c. for these, and about 10c. for 43 Illinois Cattle forwarded by the same parties. White & Son sold 16 of their own Dutchess County Cattle, of heavy weight, rating 800 lbs. to 900 lbs. They claim 11c.@12c. for these.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary [illegible] with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The [illegible] of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at [illegible], or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at [illegible]. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The Cow market continues dull with diminished receipts. Common stock is in very light demand, at low prices. A few extra blooded stock, of large size, are sold at one of the markets at $100@$140 each, including the calves, which claim a renowned pedigree.

Allerton reports receipts of only 10 fresh cows during the week. These, with some few left over from last week, sold at low prices.

[illegible] reports receipts of [illegible] Milch Cows, selling at [illegible] for common, $30@$40 for good, and $50 [illegible] for extras. With very light receipts, the supply is quite ample, many of these remaining unsold. [illegible] reports 75 Milch Cows, selling at $[illegible] for common, $[illegible] for good, and $[illegible] for extras. Medium supply and selling fair.

O'Brien reports 78 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common, $40@$50 for good; and a few at $50@$60. The light demand of several weeks past tends to diminish the supply. Quite enough are offering for present wants. We noticed six very fine Durhams brought from Kentucky by C. Haley, which he holds at $100@$140 each, with the calves. They would make fine breeding stock, and should go to the country for that purpose.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's.

The footings show a gain of about 100 Calves over last week, and still prices have advanced ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb., and that too on a falling Beef market. The return of citizens from the country and approaching cold weather lead to this increased demand.

Allerton reports receipts of 363 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7½c. A very few are bringing 8c. Sales are tolerably brisk at increased rates. The demand is good, rather exceeding the supply.

Browning reports receipts of 33 Veal Calves, selling generally at 6c.@7½c. There is a medium supply, with fair sales at an advance of fully ½c. ℔ lb.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 104 Veal Calves, selling at [illegible]. Receipts have been large and trade brisk at high rates.

O'Brien reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c. Market scarcely supplied, with a tolerably brisk demand.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Free receipts continue, but a large proportion are thin and only suitable for store and Winter keeping. Many of these could now be bought and fed with advantage to the farmer, either for increasing his stock or for marketing when fat. The market is not as brisk as last week, and prices are falling a little.

Allerton reports receipts of 1,683 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 8c.@10c. ℔ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been free and the market to-day is very dull. Prices are 50c.@75c. lower ℔ head than last Wednesday. [illegible] reports sales of 524 Sheep and Lambs at $[illegible] for Sheep and $3@$5 25 for Lambs.

[illegible] reports receipts of 3,[illegible] Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at [illegible] net for Sheep, and [illegible] for Lambs. Receipts for the week show a [illegible] from previous figures, still the stock on hand is sufficiently large, with a slower market. There are many poor Sheep in market, with a goodly number of common grazing stock, which sell at $2 50 @ $3 per head. A few lots have been received from Vermont and Connecticut, in addition to the supply from the West.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 5,791 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 ℔ head. Market well supplied, and stock selling about as last week, or a trifle lower.

RETURN OF BROWNING'S SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 15, 1857.

Samuel McGraw reports sales of

57 Sheep and Lambs at	$160 75
21 Sheep and Lambs at	102 00
137 Sheep and Lambs at	526 37
124 Sheep and Lambs at	490 37
60 Sheep and Lambs at	269 87
91 Sheep and Lambs at	318 50
58 Sheep and Lambs at	173 37
50 Sheep and Lambs at	146 00
21 Sheep and Lambs at	50 75
19 Lambs at	64 25
28 Lambs at	66 75

SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS BY S. JUDD, AT CHAMBERLIN'S, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16, 1857.

No.		Amount.	Average Price.
401	Sheep sold for	$1,578 25	$3 94
55	Sheep sold for	206 00	3 75
128	Sheep sold for	480 00	3 75
34	Sheep sold for	119 24	3 51
30	Sheep sold for	75 00	2 50
203	Sheep and Lambs	649 25	3 20
150	Sheep and Lambs	581 25	3 87½
163	Sheep and Lambs	576 50	3 50
64	Sheep and Lambs	224 00	3 50
10	Sheep and Lambs	65 00	6 50
220	Sheep and Lambs	990 00	4 50
40	Sheep and Lambs	240 00	6 00
123	Sheep and Lambs	369 00	3 00
18	Sheep and Lambs	90 00	5 00
1,660		$6,309 50	

Average price ℔ head ... $3,81

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts of fat hogs have been large for a few days past, and we quote a slight decline in prices, with a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off for a further decline.

Allerton reports receipts of 2,841 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 7¼c.@7½c. for corn fed, and 7c.@7¼c. for still hogs. The supply is large, with a moderate demand. There is some inquiry after stock hogs at low prices, but nothing at present to supply it.

Van Brunt & Watrous, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live ... 7¼@7½ | Dressed ... 9½

DISTILLERY.

Live ... 6¾@7 | Dressed ... 9

Market well supplied and sales dull.

G. W. Dorman, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.		Dressed.	
Heavy corn Hogs	7¾@7½	gross.	9¼@9½	net.
Light corn Hogs	7¼@7½	gross.	9¼@9½	net.
Heavy Distillery Hogs	7¼@7¼	gross.	8¾@9	net.
Light Distillery Hogs	6¾@7	gross.	8¾@9	net.
Stock Hogs	No sale.			

The demand for Live Hogs is somewhat limited in consequence of arrivals being larger than usual, and buyers holding off for a further decline in prices—leaving a considerable number of hogs on the market unsold.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are lightly dealt in at languid prices. Pearls, 7; Pots, $7 87½ ℔ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¼c.; Sodaash, (80 ℔ cent.,) 3¼c.@3½c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The demand is moderate,—chiefly for Rio,—at unchanged prices. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 13c.@13½c.; Jamaica, 13c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12¼c.; St. Domingo, 11½c. @11¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, as previously represented. The monetary embarrassments retard operations. Some owners are exporting on their account.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
Middling Fair	16⅛	16½	16⅝	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

DRY GOODS—The business of the week has been pretty extensive,—most factors, especially such as owned undesirable stocks, having met the requirements of buyers with eagerness. Prices, however, have been quite unsettled, only the choicest fabrics having realized anything like satisfactory figures. The *pressure of supplies through the auction-rooms* is still very serious; and the sales effected there are discouraging in their results and injurious in their effects. Yet, money is needed, and goods must be disposed of by weak holders, even at prices which do not cover first cost in order to secure means to carry them through the existing crisis. The heavy failures reported during the week indicate the extent to which the trade is embarrassed by the prevailing financial difficulties. Still, all circumstances being considered, the distress is not alarming, nor is there any likelihood of its becoming so. Our oldest merchants express no anticipation of darker times than those recently passed through, and any permanent change in the condition of affairs must be for the better.

FISH—The supplies of the leading kinds are heavier, but the demand is slack, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Dry Cod $3 75@$4 37½ ℔ cwt. Pickled Cod, $4 ℔ barrel. Mackerel, $15@$15 25 for small No. 1; $12@$12 25 for large No. 2; $12 25@$12 50 for small and medium No. 2; $6 50@$8 75 for large No. 3; and $8 50@$9 25 for medium do., ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $23@$23 50 ℔ bbl., and $31@$34 ℔ tc. Smoked Herring, 47½c.@50. for scaled, and 25c. @30c. for No. 1, ℔ box. Pickled Herring, $3 75@ $3 87½ ℔ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits increasing firmness and buoyancy, for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, especially of superfine grades, for which a lively inquiry prevails. Sales 8,400 bbls.

Ordinary State	$5 40@ 5 50
Straight State	5 50@ 5 60
Extra State	5 65@ 5 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 25@ 5 45
Superfine Ohio	5 45@ 5 55
Fancy Ohio	5 60@ 5 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 9 00
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales 700 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 35@$7 10 ℔ bbl. Southern is brisker and firmer. The transactions since our last comprise about 3,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 60@$7 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4 10@$5 35 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. The latter commands $19 50@$20 50 ℔ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and dearer, the requirements of buyers being in excess of the current receipts. Sales 43,500 bushels, including ordinary to fair white Western, at $1 33@$1 38; ordinary to prime red do., at $1 05@$1 31; amber-color do., at $1 42; fair to prime white Southern, at $1 40@$1 50; mixed do., at $1 38; and fair to choice red do., at $1 25@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Rye is plentier and cheaper. Sales 5,500 bushels, at 80c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is inactive and languid, at 85c.@90c. for ordinary to prime ℔ bushel. Oats are very dull, and are down to 51c.@53c. for Western; 50c.@52c. for State; 40c.@ 44c. for Jersey; 45c.@53c. for Canadian; 36c.@42c. for Pennsylvania; and 36c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is still scarce and needed at firmer prices. Sales 38,000 bushels, at from 78c.@80c. for mixed Western, in store and delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales fair to strictly prime, at 55c.@75c. for new and old, ℔ 100 lbs. The highest rates were paid for only small lots, required for City use. The supply is ample of new, but is very limited of old. The last sale of salt Hay (which is out of market) was effected at 62½c. ℔ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—Is in firm request at full prices.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovada, 35c.@42½c.; Clayed Cuba, 30c.; and New-Orleans, 45c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is plentier and being in slack request, prices of it lean in favor of buyers: $3 75@$3 87½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is dull and heavy, at 46c.@47c. cash, for large and small lots, ℔ gallon. Tar is inactive and languid, at $1 87½ @$2 37½, according to quality, ℔ bbl. Resin is very moderately dealt in and is depressed, at $1 85@$1 90 for common, ℔ 310 lbs.; $3@$5 for No. 1, and $5@$7 25 for White and Pale, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch sells slowly and irregularly, at $2@$2 25 ℔ bbl.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $41@$42; Country thin, $34@$34 50; Country thick, at $31@ $32, ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale appears inactive, yet steady, at 72c.@75c. ℔ gallon. Crude Sperm is in fair demand, and is worth $1 30 ℔ gallon. Refined Whale and Sperm continue quiet at old rates. Red Oil, 60c. @62½c. ℔ gallon; Palm, 10c. ℔ lb.; Olive $1 27½@ $1 32½ ℔ gallon, and $3 15 ℔ basket. American Linseed is salable and firm at 78c.@80c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil, $1 15@$1 20 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request at drooping rates. Sales 475 bbls., in lots, $25 00 @$26 for Mess; $26 25 for clear; $25 25@ $24 50 for thin Mess; $22 50 for prime Mess; and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12c.@12½c. for Hams, and 11c. 11½c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ℔ lb. Lard is very moderately inquired for, at easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15c.@15¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet, and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 16 bbls., at $15 75@$17 75 for repacked Western Mess and $18@$18 50 for extra Western do., ℔ bbl. New prime Mess Beef at, nominal, ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $20 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio, [illegible] for common to very good State, and [illegible] for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 8c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues in limited request, at languid rates; $4 25@$5 for inferior to prime ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is slightly dealt in at reduced prices. Liverpool ground, 75c.; do. fine, $1 15@$1 40 ℔ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 25c. ℔ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, [illegible]; Refined, 7¼c.@7½c., and Nitrate Soda, 5c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is quiet, being generally held above the views of buyers. Flaxseed scarce and nominal. Timothy is lightly dealt in, and is quoted at $2 [illegible] for reaped, ℔ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is worth $1 90@$1 95 ℔ bushel.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 7c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 11¼c.@11½c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Are in rather better request at our revised quotations: No. 1 Nutmegs, 83c.@85c.; Mace, 85c.@ 87½c.; Cassia, in mats, 39c.@40c.; Sumatra Pepper, 11c.@11½c. in bond, and 11¾c.@11⅞c. free; Jamaica Pimento, 8½c. in bond, and 9c. free; Cloves, 10c.; Race Ginger, 5½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Are brisker, and some parties report prices rather firmer. Sales—15,000 hhds. Cuba &c., in lots, at from 7½c.@9c. mainly within the range, ℔ lb. Messrs. Pond & Sage's Circular of this date contains the following:—"Sugars, Hhds.—Our market, under the influence of an export demand, improved one quarter cent on prices current the 1st inst. At present, with but little inquiry, and that for home consumption, the market is depressed and prices are one half cent lower. The difficulty of disposing of mercantile paper, either in the banks or street, has obliged holders to sell for money. This has in a measure restricted business. Below, we give the imports, including Melado, to Sept. 1st; by deducting the stock on hand same date, we see the sales from first hands to have been:

	1857.	1856.
Hhds.	121,076	135,242
Boxes	64,370	57,019
Bags	134,265	160,824

Melado—Small sales at 4¼c. Boxes—But little doing, either for export or home consumption." The following are the closing prices:

Muscovado, hhds.		Havana, boxes.	
Inferior	6c. @6¾c.	Nos. 6 to 10	7c. @ 8c.
Common	6¾c.@7c.	Nos. 11 to 14	8¼c.@ 8¾c.
Fair	7½c.@8c.	Nos. 15 to 16	9¼c.@10c.
Good	8¼c.@8¾c.	Nos. 17 to 18	11¼c.@11c.
Prime	8¾c.@9¼c.	Nos. 19 to 20	11¾c.@11¾c.
Choice	9¼c.@9¾c.	Melado	5c. @ 5½c.

IMPORT OF SUGARS TO SEPT. 1.

	1857.	1856.
Hhds.	221,914	209,124
Tierces	9,892	7,919
Barrels	33,129	36,907
Boxes	88,352	70,359
Bags	147,585	169,824

TALLOW—Prime, 11c.@11¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The auction sales to-day resulted less satisfactorily than had been anticipated. The attendance was large, but the competition was spiritless, and only a portion of the lots offered were sold at low prices. By L. M. Hoffman & Co.—Teas imported per *Samuel Russel*, &c. Terms 6 months:

TIN—Appears quiet at our quotations:—Banca, 33½c.@34c.; Straits, 33c.@33c. ℔ lb.; Plates, ½X, $11 75; Plates, I C. Coke, $10 25; Terne, Coke, $9 12½; Terne, Charcoal, $10 75@$11 ℔ box.

TOBACCO—Continues in limited demand at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 25c. @25½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Is very quiet,—there being no considerable inquiry from dealers or manufacturers. Prices are nominally the same.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty brisk, but rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5-32d ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ tierce; Resin 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ bbl., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been; A barque, 500 tons, to Liverpool, Oil-Cake, at 20s.; one to Glasgow, Wheat, 8d. in shipper's bags, and Flour 2s. 3d.; one to Buenos Ayres, $16; ship *Simoda* to Melbourne, $9,600; a schooner 160 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $1,500; one from the Bahamas to New-York, Salt, 10c.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A single gentleman seeking the comforts of a pleasant home, would like to engage board with a private family, located within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. ferry. Unexceptional references given. Address NEWTON, at this office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room and bedroom attached, with plain board for himself, wife and 3 children, in a small Christian family, where there are no other boarders. Between 25th and 36th sts. Address P. H., Box No. 475 stating location and terms.

BOARD.—WANTED BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, board in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Where they could enjoy the comforts of a home and ladies' society. Address, FREDERICK, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the *second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.*

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—NEW AND HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant home may find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT SUITE, PARLOR and bedroom, also a single room, with board, can be obtained at No. 293 5th-av., corner 32d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY INVALID CAN BE ACcommodated with board and attendance, where there are no boarders or children; location retired. Address SECLUSION, Post-Office, Station C—, New-York.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, either permanent, or transient, can be accommodated with double or single rooms at No. 8 Broadway, opposite the Bowling-green. Together with its convenience for business men, this house possesses the advantage of its contiguity to the several Ferries, to Quarantine, New-Brighton, Port Richmond, &c. Various stage routes to all parts of the City concentrate here also.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, to let, with board, separate or together, two large parlors on first floor. Other spacious rooms on the first and third floors; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

ROOMS—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN OF steady habits and good education may find comfortable rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, with a respectable and strictly private family, living eligibly near Union-square, and having no other boarders. Unexceptionable references as to character required. Applicants will address, with real name, to M. S., Box No. 1,503 lower Post-Office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A SINGLE GENtleman wishes to obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom on 2d floor, with full board, in a strictly private and religious family. Must be between 1st and 10th sts., and 2d and 5th avs. Dinner at 2 o'clock. Address A. K. N., Box No. 4,705; or, No. 350 Broome-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—A SINGLE YOUNG man wishes a furnished parlor on second floor, with both attached, in the vicinity of Union-square, with or without partial board. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., box No. 3,364 Post-Office.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. House contains gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 143 Madison-st., or to L. H. McMILLAN, room No. 8 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—GENTLEMEN will find elegantly-furnished rooms, (entirely new,) with breakfast and tea if required. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catherine-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with a private family pleasantly situated, a few minutes walk from the Wall-st. Ferry. One or two single gentlemen can have a large chamber and closet and gas and baths, breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath. Address, with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO COUPONS OF THE LAWRENCEburg, Upper Mississippi, Railroad Company, for $35 each, payable Sept. 1, 1857: Nos. 226 and 231. All persons are cautioned against purchasing them, as payment has been stopped. Any person finding them will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at No. 100 South-st.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH.—ON TUESDAY MORNing, about 9 o'clock, in 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., having a black silk guard chain attached, and without any crystal. A liberal reward will be given for returning same to No. 29 Irving-place, or to W. B. ROSS, No. 33 Wall-st.

LOST—IN FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, BETWEEN Mr. Jones' shoe store and Mr. Chase's jewelry store, a small Porte-monnaie containing a small amount of money and a bunch of keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Mansion House, Brooklyn.

$25 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR any information that would lead to the detection of the person or persons who maliciously cut and defaced the signs in front of our store. The outrage was committed between Saturday evening last, and Monday morning, the 14th. SANDS & PARADISE, No. 15 Spruce-st.

IMPROVED TANKS FOR AQUARIA—MADE by C. F. Hommet, Jr., Newport, R. I. These tanks, having iron frames, are much stronger than those made of glass, while the interior, being coated with glass, is free from any deleterious substances, and may be put into immediate use without fear of destruction to stock. They are warranted to be free from leakage or taint. Sold by A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

W. H. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY will open on Tuesday, 15th inst. Day and Evening School, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings for instruction to gentlemen. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings for ladies and gentlemen, for pleasure riding, with a band of music to enliven the scene.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 100 Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A VERY LARGE selection of first-class servants of different nations, competent to serve in all capacities in our first families [illegible], many excellent ones who have served in some first families in Europe. Apply to W. MANNING, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—Experienced servants, really competent, such as cooks, nurses, waiter girls, chambermaids, and laundresses, can obtain most superior situations, in the best families in Brooklyn, by making immediate application.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or fine laundress; is a most experienced and faithful nurse, having had many years' experience, thorough family seamstress, is a person who will be found a desirable, trustworthy, confidential domestic, always willing to oblige and please her employer; well recommended for the above qualities. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S, No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TEACHER OF experience, well qualified to teach most of the branches of an English and classical education; also conversant with the French and Italian languages, either in a private school, college, or family. Is not very particular; no objection to go South or West; salary moderate. Best references given by American gentlemen and clergymen. Write, for a week, to S. T. NORMAN, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations in a private family; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid, or to do plain sewing and assist in the washing and ironing. Both wish to make themselves generally useful. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 250 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 3d door back room, No. 2.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, PLACES IN one family; one does the cooking, baking; will assist with the washing and ironing; understands meats and poultry, plain pastry; wages $7 to $8; the other as nurse and chambermaid; assists with the washing and ironing; does light waiting; wages $6; excellent City reference. Call at No. 214 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good clean cook and excellent washer and ironer; excellent bread and biscuit; will be found willing and obliging; could do the housework of a small family; has good City references. Apply for two days. Address A. M., No. 203 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DRESSMAKER, who is fully competent and of long experience. Can make boys' clothes and all family sewing in the neatest style. Will engage by the day or week for dressmaking, if not suited. Is English and has superb City reference. Apply at No. 704 6th-av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—AS A FIRST-CLASS cook, as chambermaid and waiter, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as family seamstress, as laundress, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST SUPERIOR chambermaid and waitress, can do fine washing and ironing, is kind to children, and can come well recommended. Also, for a well recommended cook, washer, and ironer, thoroughly competent to take entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen. Apply No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girls, situations, one as chambermaid and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and waitress or would assist with the washing and ironing. Best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 250 9th-st., three doors east of 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can make up fine clothes in the neatest style, or would do plain sewing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Stanton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing, and the other as chambermaid and waiter; they can be seen at their last place, No. 6 32d-st., near 5th-av., where one has lived 7 years and the other two years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate plain cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 467 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chamberwork and waiter in a small private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber work and to assist in the washing and ironing. She understands her business well, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 372 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable young woman to do cooking, washing and ironing to please a respectable private family. Can produce the very best of City references; can be seen at No. 50 Harrison-st., for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION WITH A PRIVATE family as dressmaker and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery, and dress hair; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 129 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 16th-st., upper floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young man, a situation as waiter; understands his business perfectly; has lived with some of the best families in City and country. Good reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation, as waitress, and to assist in chamberwork; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 206 1st-av., corner of 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, for a small private family. Can be seen for 2 days. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.; has got good City reference.

WANTED.—TO LAWYERS.—AN INDUSTRIOUS young man, who writes a good hand, and who has been in a law-office before, wants a similar situation. Address BETA, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine washing and ironing. Good city reference can be given. Apply at No. 392 West 20th-st.

TO LAWYERS.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, (German,) who is a neat and quick penman, writes and speaks the English fluently and correctly, and is willing to make himself generally useful, wishes employment in a law office. Can influence business. Employment more an object than compensation. Address LAW, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO TRAVEL with a merchant to Australia; a clerk for a shipping office; 3 porters; 3 brakemen; 4 men for steamers; an engineer for a stationary engine; 2 express drivers; 4 boys to learn trades; 4 girls to travel to New-Orleans and Europe; 6 chambermaids for hotels. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 8 East Broadway.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL who knows how to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. A good one will find a steady place and good wages. Apply at No. 101 Barrow-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—TO TRAVEL SOUTH, A PERSON THAT can play the bugle and violin, also a first class female singer. Apply at the office, second floor, No. 144 Fulton-st., from 7 to 9 o'clock each evening this week.

TO STONE MASONS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two or three good hands to assist in building a stone dam, laid in cement, at Hastings on the Hudson River, New-York. Apply to GEO. MUNSON, Hastings.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

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IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

THE MONTHLY NOVELIST
For October—ready to-morrow.
F. BRADY, Publishers, No. 12 Ann-st.
For sale everywhere.

MAJOR GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE.

In 7 vols. 8vo, with portraits, maps and battle plans, in style similar to Sparks' Washington, and the Works of John Adams.

From the original Manuscripts in possession of his family. By his Grandson, George Washington Greene.

Price $2 25 per volume. Subscriptions will now be received.

From Jared Sparks, LL. D.

The work you propose will be a very valuable contribution to American History. I have read many of General Greene's letters. They are marked by a peculiar felicity of style, a clearness of conception, a fluency of language, a depth of thought and a range of ideas, which prove at once the power and versatility of his mind. His energy of character and action was equaled only by the ardor of his patriotism.

From the late Vice-President, Wm. R. King.

Born in North Carolina, I feel the obligations of my native State and of the whole South to General Greene. He was without doubt the great military genius of the Revolution.

From Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott.

I shall subscribe for a copy of the Life and Dispatches of General Greene to place beside the Life and Writings of Washington. These names are indissoluble in their immortality.

From Alexander Hamilton's Eulogy on Gen. Greene.

In his life we have a succession of deeds as glorious as *they are unequivocal to attest his greatness and perpetuate the honors of his name. His abilities entitled him to a preëminent share in the councils of his chief. He gained it and he preserved it.*

From Hon. Edward Everett.

I am happy to learn that you propose to publish the letters and dispatches of General Greene. His position in the army of the Revolution, second only to that of its illustrious Chief, and the importance of the events with which he was immediately connected, will make his correspondence highly interesting to the general reader, and extremely important to the student of American History.

From a Speech of Hon. R. Toombs, in the United States Senate, Dec. 22, 1856, on Revolutionary Claims.

I hope the unpublished papers of General Greene will soon be printed, because there are in them many revolutionary reminiscences of great interest; and they will be valuable even for the administration of justice on an occasion like this. I have had access to some of these papers through the kindness of his son.

From the 4th Vol. of Irving's Life of Washington.

The news of Greene's death struck heavily on Washington's heart, to whom, in the most arduous trials of the Revolution, he had been a second self. "He was a great and good man," was Washington's comprehensive eulogy of him.

We are happy to learn (adds Irving) that a complete collection of the correspondence of General Greene is about to be published by his worthy and highly cultivated grandson, George Washington Greene. It is a work that, like Sparks' Writings of Washington, should form a part of every American Library.

THE MONTHLY NOVELIST
For October—ready to-morrow.
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To the Friends of a Good Civil Government.
VOLUME IV. OF THE
ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS;
OR, THE
POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
For subscribers, will be published this week.

This volume of the series is rich in the early Debates of Calhoun, Clay, John Randolph, Crawford, and other eminent statesmen. These pages record the evidence that man is capable of self-government. It gives the opinion of business men—and the platform speakers as well as celebrated orators. The time has come when these Debates, when this History may be of great use to the present generation, and of national importance. The enterprise deserves the most ample encouragement. Every library, both public and private, will be enriched by the possession of these volumes.

The work realizes a great desideratum, and its value cannot easily be overrated. Every citizen may now know for himself what has been done and how it was done. The indexing is very complete, so that any name or subject is easily found. The work is put up in various styles of binding, at prices within the means of all, and nothing is wanting but for the people to come forward and avail themselves of the great benefit which may be found in the ample pages of the volumes, as they are issued. Published in New-York by D. APPLETON & CO.,
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AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SIXTH and SEVENTH Appearance in America, and IMMENSE SUCCESS of the celebrated and incomparable WELSH NIGHTINGALE, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, the WELSH, SCOTCH, IRISH and ENGLISH BALLAD VOCALIST.

THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1857, in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a new and entirely original ILLUSTRATED SONG-DRAMA, prepared by Samuel Lover, Esq., author of "Rory O'More," the "Low-Backed Car," &c., in which Miss WILLIAMS will sustain TWELVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, and sing SEVENTEEN DIFFERENT SONGS. THE GRAND AQUARIA, or OCEAN AND RIVER GARDENS, now open to the public, comprising over ONE THOUSAND SPECIMENS of LIVING MARINE ANIMALS and VEGETATION, aggregated in a large collection of *Crystal Tanks.* The proprietors of the Museum manufacture these tanks of elegant form, so as to render them a pleasing addition to the conservatory, garden, parlor or the drawing-room. The Living Serpents, Happy Family, Cosmo-Panopticon Studio, &c. Admittance 25 cents. Children under 10, 13 cents.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—This superior exposition of national skill and industry is now open daily from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. In the EVENING there will be music by the Band and the Steam Calliope. Prof. CHAMPNEY'S Panorama of the Rhine will be exhibited in the AFTERNOON at 3½, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Admission to the whole only 25 cents.

NOTICE.—Exhibitors will remember that the time for receiving articles for competition is only until Saturday, the 19th inst.

Members can procure their tickets at the Palace.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—REHEARSAL NOTICE.—The rehearsals of this society for the present season will commence THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the Chapel of the New-York University, Washington-square. A full attendance is particularly requested.
C. E. L. BRINKERHOFF, Vice-President.
G. WASHBOURN MORGAN, Conductor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MME. LA GRANGE.
FRIDAY, Sept. 18.
NORMA.

CARD.—The Directors have great satisfaction in announcing that an engagement has been concluded with MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE, who will make her first appearance this season on FRIDAY, Sept. 18, in her great character of NORMA.

[illegible]

The Directors will now be enabled to present a great variety of known and favorite Operas [illegible]

MME. LA GRANGE and MLLE. FREZZOLINI, as well as to bring out new Operas [illegible] MOZART, MEYERBEER and ROSSINI, as soon as Monsieur ROGER and CARL FORMES will have arrived, who, with Messrs. LABOCETTA, GASSIER and [illegible] will form an array of vocal strength such as has never appeared, nor is likely ever to appear at one time again during a single season.

The responsibility assumed by the Directors in carrying out an undertaking of such magnitude is very great; but they confidently rely on the liberality of their patrons, of which, until now, they have received ample proof, the season, thus far, thanks to the [illegible] MLLE. FREZZOLINI, having exceeded in brilliancy and attendance any other since the Academy of Music has been opened.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18.
NORMA.
The principal characters by
MAD. DE LA GRANGE, her first appearance this season.
MAD. STRAKOSCH, her first appearance this season.
SIG. GASSIER, his first appearance as Oroveso.
SIG. SCOLA.
Conductor ... CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle ... $1.
Secured Seats ... Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle ... 50 cents; Amphitheatre ... 25 cents.
Private Boxes ... from ... $10 to $15.

The sale of seats will commence this morning, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Academy of Music, at C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

MONDAY, Sept. 21.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI
In Comic Opera.
First time these five years, Donizetti's
L'ELISIR D'AMORE.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI,
Signors LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

VIEUXTEMPS AND THALBERG.
NIBLO'S SALOON, THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
S. THALBERG. H. VIEUXTEMPS.
Mlle. CARIOLI. Sig. LABOCETTA.
Sig. GASSIER. Sig. ROCCO.

[illegible program]

Reserved seats $1 50 and $1—to be had at BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

The sale of seats commences this morning, at the two Ticket Offices, at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets and seats to be had at the door.

THE THIRD CONCERT.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
On MONDAY, Sept. 21, VIEUXTEMPS and THALBERG at Brooklyn.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall ... Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
F. B. Conway ... Stage Manager
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin with the overture at 7½.

UNPRECEDENTED HIT.
And fourth night of the greatest living comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who, having been greeted with acclamations by a theatre crowded to its utmost capacity, will appear for the fourth time in the comedy of
MARRIED FOR MONEY,
and also in his inimitable farce of
PATTER versus CLATTER.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 17,
will be presented a new comedy, adapted by Mr. Charles Mathews, entitled
MARRIED FOR MONEY.

Mr. Mopus (his original character) ... Mr. Chas. Mathews
[illegible cast list]

To be followed by the celebrated farce, written by Mr. C. Mathews, of
PATTER versus CLATTER.
Capt. Patter (with songs) ... Mr. Chas. Mathews
in which he will sing "When a Man Travels, or a Trip to Paris," "I once fell in Love," "Reminiscences, or Things that were not," and characteristic [illegible].

During the evening the following choice selections will be performed by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Cook:

[illegible]

To conclude with the laughable Farce, by J. B. Buckstone, Esq., entitled the
ROUGH DIAMOND.
[illegible cast list]

Several brilliant comedies and sparkling novelties, in which Mr. Charles Mathews will sustain his great original characters, are in active preparation, and will be produced in rapid succession.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle ... Fifty Cents
Parquette ... Fifty Cents
Second Tier, or Family Circle ... Twenty-five Cents
Third Tier and Gallery ... Twenty-five Cents
Private Boxes ... Five and Six Dollars

Seats may be secured daily in advance. No extra charge.
Treasurer ... Mr. [illegible]
Assistant Treasurer ... Mr. [illegible]
Leader of the Orchestra ... Mr. Cook
Prompter ... Mr. [illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1857,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MAZULME.
Last appearance but two of
ANTOINE and JEROME as MACLON and [illegible].
L. ESPINOSA as MACAIR.
THE JOLLY MILLERS.
Intermission and promenade.
MAZULME THE NIGHT OWL.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
FRIDAY—The RAVELS and Signorina ROLLA.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT of Mme. [illegible].

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
On THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) Sept. 17,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear in her great character of
CAMILLE,
being the sixty-fifth night of its performance in this City, and the three hundred and forty-third in the United States.
She will be supported by Messrs. Sothern, Davenport, Norton, Whiting, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, and a powerful cast.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene ... Sole Lessee and Directress.
ANOTHER SUCCESS.
The management takes pleasure in announcing the production of a thrilling romantic drama, in three acts, by Thomas Morton, entitled
JUDITH OF GENEVA.
With new scenery by Hawthorne, and comprising the principal talent of
THE STAR COMPANY.
Second night of the
VILLAGE LAWYER.
With a brilliant comic cast.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1857,
Will be presented the drama entitled
JUDITH OF GENEVA.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Jefferson, Stoddart, Hardenburg, Howard, &c., and Misses Keene, Wells, Thompson, &c.
To conclude with the
VILLAGE LAWYER.
Characters by Messrs. Jefferson, Burnett, Peters, &c.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MISS MATILDA HERON'S
FIRST BENEFIT THIS SEASON.
FRIDAY NEXT, Sept. 18, 1857.
Miss M. Heron respectfully notifies her friends that the Box Office is now open, where seats can be secured.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ... A. H. Purdy.
Stage Manager ... G. L. Fox. | Treasurer ... [illegible]
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible] each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING, Sept. 17,
MASANIELLO, The Fisherman of Naples.
MAGIC HANDS.
SIAMESE TWINS.
MANIAC LOVER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ... Mr. E. Eddy.
Boxes and Parquette ... [illegible]
Pit ... [illegible]
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 17,
Gerald Griffin's superb play, in five acts, entitled
GISIPPUS, THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.
To conclude with, for the first time in four years,
KENNETH, or THE WEIRD WOMAN OF THE [illegible].

OLYMPIC THEATRE—NO. 485 BROADWAY, opposite Niblo's.—T. B. Johnston, Sole Lessee and Director. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7¼. THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1857, the performance will commence with the beautiful drama of the [illegible] GRANT. O'Brien, (with songs,) Mr. [illegible]; Tom Robinson, J. Cowell; Polly Bobolink, Mrs. [illegible]; Mrs. Crimmington, Mrs. [illegible]. A [illegible] petite comedy of the TWO QUEENS. [illegible] Johnston; Christine, Miss [illegible]. A variety of dancing [illegible]. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. Orchestra 50 cents.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES—[illegible] price $25, $35 and $50; at No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—[illegible]—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five [illegible] for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] communications will receive no attention. All articles proposed to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all parts of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The storm which raged along the Southern coast on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, was more disastrous in its effects than was at first supposed; some ten or a dozen vessels are already reported ashore, upon the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia, and several steamers have been crippled and compelled to put into the nearest port in distress. The steamer *Norfolk* sunk in the Chesapeake, the Propeller *Caledonia* was run down and disabled, the *Jamestown* was blown out to sea, as far south as Hatteras, and shipped a great deal of water, doing considerable damage to her cargo, the *Southerner* reached Charleston almost a complete wreck, with six feet of water in her hold, the *Empire City* put into Norfolk in distress, having exhausted her coal, and the new steamer *Columbia* arrived at Charleston on Monday, having had both her wheel-houses carried away by the force of the sea which broke over her during the gale; and last, but not least, the California steamer *Central America*, with several hundred passengers, and a million of dollars in treasure, which left Havana on the 8th inst., in company with the *Empire City*, has not yet arrived at this port, and nothing has been heard from her. Serious apprehensions are felt for her safety.

One of the most interesting incidents of the day is announced in the Circular of the Officers of the American Tract Society, which is published in another column of the TIMES. They state that in consequence of the determined hostility of the friends in the Southern States to the publication of any tracts on the subject of Slavery, they have decided to suspend all action under the resolution upon this subject, adopted by the Society at its last anniversary meeting, and even to suppress a tract which they had caused to be prepared upon the duties of masters. This tract was made up exclusively of the writings of Southern men, but this fact made not the slightest difference—it became evident to the Committee that nothing whatever could be published by the Society, on this subject, without forfeiting the whole support of the South, and closing that section of the Union to their publications. Under these circumstances they have decided to suspend all further action and await the directions of the Society. This announcement cannot fail to excite a good deal of feeling in the religious community, and will, undoubtedly, lead to a renewal of the contest which was supposed to have been ended by the action of last Spring.

The Auditor of the Canal Department makes the very unwelcome announcement that a *suspension of the Public Works* seems to be inevitable after the 1st of October next. This is in consequence of the exhaustion of the public moneys applicable to Canal purposes, and the inability of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to negotiate a loan on the credit of the Sinking Fund, for some months to come. The experience of the past shows conclusively how expensive such a step will be, and how detrimental it must prove to the public works and to the general interests of the State. The abandonment of any unfinished structure always leads to its premature decay, and the claims for damages which always follow from a general movement of this kind are certain to involve the State in enormous and utterly useless expenditures. The necessity for this measure just now grows out of the absurd and utterly useless restrictions upon the power of the State to contract debts for this specific purpose embodied in the Constitution of 1846. How the dilemma is to be overcome it is not easy at present to conjecture.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper some interesting letters from China. One of our correspondents states that the English Plenipotentiary will insist on the opening of nine ports, with the privilege of having a Consulate and a guard of soldiers at five of these ports, and a Consulate at the remaining four; he will also demand a grant of land at each for the erection of forts. [illegible] to dictate. We have no doubt of her ultimate success in this matter. [illegible] Lord ELGIN will [illegible] with a fleet of gunboats to the mouth of the Pei-ho, on which river Pekin stands, and having arrived at the nearest point to the capital, he would then give his Celestial Majesty an opportunity to recognize or repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. Our correspondent, writing from Shanghae, states that the people at the North exhibit the utmost indifference about the war. This is important information, for it proves that the fight is a local one, and is confined very much, on the Chinese side, to YEH and his Cantonese. In that case the Emperor may be expected to yield without any great display of force to the demands of the British Representative, backed as they will be by the French and American Ministers, and the war will be brought to a speedy and successful close.

By the arrival of the steamship *Catawba* at Charleston from Havana, we receive advices from that port to the 10th inst., and some items of news from California, Washington Territory, and the Sandwich Islands. Two slavers had been run ashore and burnt between Cardenas and Matanzas, and three cargoes of slaves had been landed in Cuba within a week. Business at Havana was unchanged. There is nothing of importance from California. STEVENS' majority for Governor of Washington Territory was 817. Twenty Democrats, and five Republicans, had been elected to the Legislature.

The contract for carrying the United States Mail over the land route to California was signed in this City yesterday. Messrs. John Butterfield, William B. Dinsmore, William G. Fargo, Alexander Holland, J. V. P. Gardner, M. L. Kenyon, Hamilton Spencer and others are the contractors. The Government was represented by Mr. DUNDAS, second assistant Postmaster-General. The contract, which is to run six years, is to go into effect twelve months from date. Six hundred thousand dollars per annum is the price to be paid the contractors. It is understood that the contractors will form a joint-stock company.

The Democrats of Massachusetts held their State Convention for the nomination of State officers, yesterday at Boston. The proceedings were harmonious. ERASMUS D. BEACH, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor, and ALBERT CURRIER, of Newburyport, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The trial of JAMES P. DONNELLY, charged with having murdered a man named MOORE, at the Sea-view House, Navisink, was continued yesterday, at Freehold. Considerable medical testimony was received relative to the nature of the wound, and witnesses were examined as to the circumstances connected with the death of MOORE, the material portion of which was published soon after the murder was committed.

A man named JACOB FOSTER, a real-estate agent, was held to bail yesterday by Recorder SMITH, in the sum of $600, for an alleged violation of the usury law.

The Cattle Markets have been largely oversupplied during the past week. Besides previous sales of more than a thousand head at Bergen and in the City, 3,232 were yarded at Forty-fourth-street, for yesterday's market. As a matter of course, prices declined materially, say half-cent per lb. net on the best qualities, and more than one cent on poorer grades. Our report quotes the average decline at one cent per lb., which is equivalent to nearly ten per cent. The entire sales scarcely equaled ten cents per lb. for the dressed carcasses. This fall in the price of meat, together with the recent heavy decline in flour, sugar, &c., will lead the masses to consider these anything but "hard times." By reference to the Cattle Market Reports, it will be seen that there is already a pretty fair supply of beef-cattle ready for next week.

The general appearance of the American Institute Exhibition, at the Crystal Palace, is improving rapidly. The number of exhibitors exceeds one thousand, and they are getting in their goods as fast as possible.

Kansas Politics and Prospects—Meeting of the Convention.

Our Lecompton correspondence brings advices of the meeting and organization of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas. Gen. CALHOUN was elected President; but it is not anticipated that any important business will be done until after the Territorial election in October. That election is for members of the Legislature and for a delegate to Congress—the main interest of the struggle turning upon the latter. The Democratic candidate is Gov. RANSOM—the Opposition support Mr. PARROTT. The old lines of division between Free-State and Pro-Slavery men do not characterize the opposing parties: PARROTT is openly in favor of making Kansas a Free State, but RANSOM does not take ground against it. Indeed, it is not easy to detect the precise points of difference on this subject between the two candidates; and we suspect the contest turns more upon the general question of party ascendancy, than upon the immediate character and fate of the Territory itself. RANSOM is the Democratic candidate, and represents the National Administration; and PARROTT represents the Opposition. The triumph of the former would be an administration triumph, and that of the latter would be an administration defeat; but we see no valid reason for supposing that either would make Kansas a Slave State.

This issue will be decided upon other grounds and by other influences. Governor WALKER's "isothermal" theory would probably settle it in the course of time; but the *will of the people* will anticipate its action. So far as we observe, it is universally conceded, North and South, that a decided majority of the people of Kansas are in favor of making it a Free State—and that this majority is largely and constantly increased by emigration into the Territory. In Kansas, as everywhere else in this country, the majority will rule. They may lose the ascendancy temporarily by fraud, by their own neglect or by overbearing violence; but their rights are sure to be vindicated, and their will enforced, whenever they resolve that it shall be done. If it be true, therefore, that the people of Kansas are opposed to Slavery, nothing can be more certain than that Kansas will be a Free State. *When* it shall become so depends solely upon themselves. The TIMES has insisted, ever since the Presidential election of last year, when it was determined decisively and conclusively that Congress would not exclude Slavery from Kansas,—that it was the duty of the Free-State settlers to go to the ballot box and do it themselves. Part of them, however, were just then in the heroic mood, and preferred to talk about Lexington and Bunker Hill and the sacred duty of resisting oppression even unto death. Others were in the vale of despondency and would not go to the polls, for fear they should be cheated or driven away. We are glad to see that time has induced both classes to take a more sensible, as well as a more hopeful view of the case,—and that they have now become aware of the necessity of *voting*, if they expect their votes to be counted. The Free-State Convention at Grasshopper Falls decided to take part in the coming election,—and although their address which we published on Monday breathes anything but the resolute and determined spirit which should animate a party, with such principles and such interests at stake, we hail the movement as one of promise,—as the only one, indeed, from which they had anything whatever to expect or hope. They may, or may not, succeed in October. In either case they will have made a beginning. They must gain something. They will, at the least, gain a foothold from which to make a better struggle next time; and the sooner this beginning is made, the nearer will they be to the victory which awaits them.

The question now most agitated is whether the new Constitution shall, or shall not, be submitted to the popular vote. We have no doubt as to the result:—the policy of submission will be carried. No party that has anything to lose dare resist it. Everybody must see that even if the People do not vote upon the State Constitution *before* admission, they will do so instantly afterwards. It is not in the power of the Convention, or of the Legislature, or of Congress, to fasten a Constitution upon Kansas which a majority of the People, if so disposed, cannot shake off the very next year. The folly of the exploit, therefore, even if it should succeed, ought to deter rational men from attempting it. Nothing could possibly be gained by its success,—while much would be lost to any party which should seriously undertake it. We have no faith in the devotion of President BUCHANAN or Governor WALKER to the interests or the principles of Freedom:—but we have a good deal of faith in their aversion to political suicide. The man who last week jumped off Table Rock in the hope to astonish the world by going over Niagara safely, had a much better chance of success than would attend either of these ambitious politicians in the effort to stem the tide of Northern sentiment in favor of allowing the people of Kansas to prohibit Slavery if they see fit. President BUCHANAN's glimpse of the Niagara of last November will effectually warn him against attempting such an exploit.

Vice and Crime.

It is a dangerous thing to trifle with the metaphysics of morality. When the laws which govern human conduct and decide human character are in question, the ingenious amusement of hair-splitting may well breed consequences so calamitous as to neutralize in shame and grief of heart the pleasant mental excitement which it yields. The "Yea, yea," and "Nay, nay," of the ancient moral Law, is after all the safest guide of individual life.

But those who make and those who administer the laws of great, progressive and civilized communities, are not at liberty to take refuge behind this sempiternal truth from the moral exigencies of *their* position. Wherever specific law intervenes in moral questions, infinite pains must be taken so to discriminate between the offences which society may legitimately resent, and those which must be left to the secret and majestic jurisprudence of the Almighty, as to avoid the contempt which unjust justice and iniquitous equity must inevitably bring upon the authorities of the State. For the purposes of human law and human police, a distinction does exist, and a very important distinction, between vice and crime, between those individual excesses and particular outrages which demand individual and specific interference; *because*, by such interference they may be adequately punished, and their recurrence repressed, and these vicious proclivities are of a generation, with which the law is impotent to deal *en masse*, and to deal with which, therefore, in detail, is to make the law either odious or ridiculous, as has been the case with the unfortunate attempts at legislation in this country on the subject of drunkenness.

This distinction, we think, has been lost sight of in two recent cases of police action in this City upon a class of vices which, although unhappily no more characteristic of this age and country than of any other, still pervade in one form or another the fabric of our civilization. That of all the vicious indulgences which demoralize the individual and enervate the commonwealth, none are so subtly and so extensively ruinous as those which pervert the sublimest physical instincts of man, and degrade the divine system of the sexual relations into a ministration of selfishness and sense, it is needless to say. The ethics of mankind and the close deductions of material science utter on this head but one voice. Yet of all vicious indulgences none are so widely spread as these, and the philosophic observer will find in the disorderly and chaotic state of the social system, a thousand reasons why a fact so melancholy should yet be a fact. It becomes, then, a very grave question how far it is politic or right for the authorities of the law to *dabble* with a difficulty so tremendous, and how far the interests of the State can be served by an activity which unquestionably does more to excite a prurient curiosity than to command an effective sympathy among the public at large.

About ten days since a descent was made, with much pomp of police and much parade of paragraphists, upon a house devoted to the most quiet if not to the least reprehensible purposes of an infamous calling. The "officer in command" upon the occasion loudly proclaimed his determination to deliver the City from a pest, upon which, as he knew and as everybody knows, the combined efforts of all the Metropolitan Policemen, backed by those of all the Municipal Policemen that there were, would make about as much impression in six months as Dame Partington's broom would effect in the space of a year upon the unavoidable advance of the Atlantic waves. What was the result of this proceeding? A sporadic uproar—a terrible fright inflicted upon a handful of people who were probably neither better nor worse than four-fifths of their fellow-citizens—a gross violation of official decorum by an extremely silly Policeman, who had already on a previous occasion earned his dismissal from a properly constituted force, by foolish and impertinent comments upon the "Municipal war," made in the course of a purely official report—and a *piquant* dish of scandal served up in half the families of the City.

Yesterday we had occasion to chronicle a second onslaught upon the strongholds of sin among us. The publication-office of a base and disgusting sheet was discovered, after a search very creditable to the officers who conducted it, and a vast quantity of obscene matter seized. So far no fault can be found with the authorities. But instead of destroying this arsenal of abomination quietly, and quietly going about the arrest and punishment of the offender in the case, the whole history of this vile creature and of his operations is published with circumstance to the world, and the rascals who haunt all the cities of the land are carefully informed that a profit of $10,000 or $12,000 *per annum* may be expected by anybody who will set about serving the lusts of the community in a similar way!

The impropriety and folly of such proceedings ought to need no comment. What earthly good can be done by the exposure of a hundred, or five hundred, or a thousand people who peddle corruption through the nation, which shall not be overbalanced a hundredfold by the revelation that respectable men, Bank Presidents and church members, "delight in profligacy, and maintain the servants of unrighteousness." The penalties which may deter from that crime, which is often a matter of the intellect and of calculation, are powerless before the vices which are but the angry activity of disordered passions. And it is truly the wiser policy to crush in silence wherever we find them, those priests and prophets of Belial and Ashtaroth, whom no shame can coerce, and no exposure humiliate.

THERE ARE NONE SO DEAF AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT HEAR.—The Richmond *South* says, in an article on Ex-President TYLER's letter to the Knoxville Convention: "We no longer hear an argument against the Slave-trade on the score of humanity." This may be true enough in the case of the *South*; and it must be confessed, too, that arguments against the Slave-trade are not quite so common as they used to be before that inhuman traffic was abolished by the common consent of all Christian nations; but, if any serious attempts should be made to revive it, the *South* may hear arguments enough against it, on the score of its inhumanity, as well as sundry other scores, if it should be disposed to listen to them.

The Tract Society—Important Action of the Committee.

The Committee of the American Tract Society have published a Circular, containing a very important announcement of their recent action. It will be remembered that for two or three years past there has been a very strenuous effort at the North to induce or coerce the Society to publish tracts upon Slavery as one of the sins against which a religious society was bound to make earnest and indignant protest. The severe and protracted controversy to which this movement gave rise was closed last Spring by what was claimed as a substantial triumph by those who had been its active leaders. The Committee were directed to prepare certain treatises upon the moral evils and practical immoralities of Slavery, for circulation throughout the country,—and it has been generally understood that they were engaged in this work. The religious public at large seemed satisfied with the action taken. The more conservative reconciled themselves to it by the hope that censure of the immoral *incidents* of Slavery would not of necessity involve any offensive denunciation of the Slaveholding class:—while the Anti-Slavery portion felt confident that the discussion once commenced must inevitably embrace the whole subject and end in making the Tract Society openly Anti-Slavery in all its action.

It seems from the Circular referred to, that the Committee has *been compelled to abandon* the attempt to discuss the subject, in any form, or to any extent. A tract had been prepared upon the "Duties of Masters," made up exclusively of writings by Southern men; but it was found that any publication whatever upon the subject of Slavery, no matter from what quarter of the country it might emanate, would lead to the withdrawal from the Society of the entire South, and to the closing of that section of the Union to all its publications. Such a result the Committee did not feel authorized to bring about:—and they have accordingly suspended the publication of the work prepared under the instructions given at the last anniversary meeting of the Society.

The whole controversy is thus reopened. A large and strong portion of those at the North who have contributed to the funds of the Society, will now demand that it shall actively enter the field against Slavery, and wage war upon that just as openly and just as earnestly as upon intemperance or any other moral evil. Another portion will resist this, and urge the importance of keeping the South as a field for the *religious* operations of the Society, even at the expense of being compelled to remain silent upon the subject of Slavery. The real question at issue is, whether it shall continue to be a *partially* religious Association, with a national field of work, or whether it shall become an Anti-Slavery religious society, with its operations confined to a sectional sphere. The present Committee, it seems, are unanimously of the opinion that it ought not to abandon, or be driven from, so large and so important a territory as the Southern States, even for the privilege of denouncing the evils of Slavery. Whether they will be able to maintain this position, remains to be seen.

A Missionary Coming.

We give place in another column to a sufficiently characteristic and remarkable letter from that distinguished Southern light, Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, editor, preacher and politician, in Tennessee. Its leading purpose is to vindicate the righteousness of burning a negro alive,—and that, too, by mob violence, without even a form of trial, because he had been guilty of sundry foul, revolting and hellish crimes:—and Mr. BROWNLOW incidentally takes occasion to repeat his previous declaration, that, if he had been present, he would have "suggested the pinching of pieces out of the negro with red-hot pincers, the cutting off of a limb at a time and then burning them all in a heap." We have not the slightest disposition to quarrel with the clerical tastes or the personal appetites of Rev. Mr. BROWNLOW. If his natural temper or his theological education incline him to take special delight in the torture of his fellow-creatures, or even of brute animals, no argument which we could use would be likely to have any effect upon him. If his statement of the case is correct, moreover, we are free to say that in our judgment the negro in question deserved the punishment which he received, and even the additional tortures which Mr. BROWNLOW would have inflicted if he had been present. The question, however, does not turn upon this point. Civilized communities, as a general thing, have long since discarded the notion that they were to inflict punishment for the sake of torture,—or that the *deserts* of the culprit were to be the measure of the personal torment they should bestow upon him. There are scores of brutes in this City who *deserve* roasting for inhuman crimes, perhaps quite as much as the Tennessee negro in this case—but it would be difficult to find "a thousand of our best citizens" who would be willing, on that account, to burn them alive in the Park. The punishment of crimes, however atrocious and exasperating, in all civilized and Christian States, is entrusted to the regular legal tribunals which are established for that purpose. But we concede that *Lynch* law is decidedly better than *no* law, and if Tennessee has no courts or juries which can be relied on to punish such offences as those of which this black fiend is said to have been guilty, then, by all means, let her continue her present *extempore* practice until she can supply its place with something better. But let her, meantime, say just as little about her Christian civilization as possible.

But Rev. Mr. BROWNLOW makes another announcement which cannot be without interest for the people of the Northern States. He is about to abandon Tennessee for a time and live and labor as a missionary among the benighted inhabitants of this section of the country. He proposes to preach the gospel of Slavery to the hordes of pagans who have never yet been brought to a saving knowledge of the truth, as it is in Tennessee. We are glad he is coming. He will create a sensation. He will have large audiences, marked attention, loud applause and a good time generally. Whether BEECHER, PARKER or any of the rest of our "Freedom shriekers" will accept his challenge and discuss the matter with him, we do not know. If they can "travel" with him in Tennessee as well as in New-York, without any risk of red-hot pincers in that Christian section of the country, we presume they ought to be induced to take the field.

If Mr. BROWNLOW will give us notice of the precise time of his advent, the TIMES will advertise it gratuitously.

Future of California Transit Routes.

In some suggestions upon this subject which we submitted several weeks since, we endeavored to show that the expensive and ruinous strife, in which various rival interests were engaged, for the securement of Nicaragua Transit, Tehuantepec and other grants for routes between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, destined to result in disappointment and loss to those who risk their time and capital therein. To establish this conclusion, we showed that none of the new routes proposed to be opened pretended to look for any material amount of traffic and business except that to be derived from California trade and travel; that long ere a Tehuantepec, Honduras, or Nicaragua railroad could be completed, the California travel by foreign routes must greatly decrease, and that it was physically impossible that either of these roads should ever attract to them any considerable commercial business.

We have reason to believe that these suggestions were of service to the public, in that they furnished available data for practical consideration of the subject by parties inclined to invest in the proposed speculations. The fact that the Panama Railroad Company is making money, in no degree lessens the force of our argument against the pecuniary success of new roads,—because, first, that road is a very short one, and no other can be constructed which would not be too long for successful competition with the Cape Horn route for all heavy articles of commerce; and, second, because the Panama route has a far more important trade from the South Pacific and Central America than that of California ever can be. Having heard doubts expressed of the accuracy of this statement we have taken pains to ascertain the facts, and find that of the entire traffic of the Panama Railroad Company, leaving out of view the gold dust, only about *one-ninth* is derived from California. The remainder is drawn from Central and South America. Recent advices from London show that the tide of Australian travel and trade is also about to set across the Isthmus of Panama,—which will again add largely to the importance of that route, and the trade with the South Pacific is every day increasing with marvellous rapidity.

No other route can get this traffic or any portion of it, for the simple reason that merchandise always finds the shortest possible land carriage the cheapest. What then is to furnish adequate support for any other? The carriage of passengers? Let us see. The average number of passengers to and from California by sea will not exceed one thousand per month in two years from this time, or about thirty-three per day. Taking the price at twenty-five dollars per head, and allowing only fifty per cent. for the expenses of working the road, we have a net income of $150,000 per annum. Add $100,000 for mail service, and the result is a net income of $250,000, or less than four per cent. per annum upon a capital of $7,000,000—a sum considerably less, we venture to assert, than will be found necessary to consummate any of the enterprises suggested. To suppose that either of them can ever be completed under these circumstances is madness. The agents and getters-up may make money by operations of this sort, but only in the ruin of the small holders of their stock. It is not surprising that the Tehuantepec Companies are dissolving and their transit grants are being annulled.

ARRIVAL OF A FAMOUS WORK OF ART.—Among the freight of the steamer *Persia*, which arrived on Tuesday last, was the celebrated painting of the "Horse Fair," by ROSA BONHEUR, which has excited so much interest among the *connoisseurs* of art in England and France during the past two years. The "Horse Fair" has been purchased by Mr. WRIGHT, of Hoboken; but we hope he will allow it to be exhibited to the public. There was a large number of modern pictures of the French and English schools, also, brought over by the *Persia*, which are to form part of a gallery of modern art soon to be opened to the public in this City.

Laura Keene's Theatre.

A romantic drama of the atrocious school was produced here last night. It is called "Judith of Geneva," and if we are not mistaken, is of German origin, although fathered on this occasion by Mr. THOMAS MORTON. The plot is stimulated by means of a succession of startling situations, in most instances powerfully and skillfully introduced, but without much regard to the logical perceptions of his audience, or respect for that reasonable balance which sensible persons are apt to preserve even in the midst of the excitement of a dramatic representation. Revenge is the leading passion of the play, and it culminates in a couple of deaths. To describe the plot would be as uninteresting as to explain the separate appearance of each spoke of a twenty-foot ladder. It is easier to say that a ladder is a contrivance for getting to a certain object, and that the plot of this play answers the same purpose. It is balanced with moderate skill, but topples over at last with some bloodshed. An artistic defect we may refer to without many words. *Judith*, the heroine, is a character who has figured infamously in the Reign of Terror. She has subsequently assumed the robes of repentance for the purpose of working revenge on some parties who first compelled her to a career of crime. She is unknown, and her incognito is essential to the *dénouement* of the piece. Unmindful of this fact, the dramatist has anticipated his best situation by causing the heroine to declare herself in the second act. The party to whom she imparts this vital secret is the victim of the piece, and it is incomprehensible that, having *Judith* in his power, he does not hand her over to the police-officers. This strikes us as an anti-climax which might easily be avoided. We commend the matter to the attention of Miss KEENE.

The leading characters are sustained by Miss LAURA KEENE, Mr. WHEATLEIGH and Mr. JEFFERSON. The success of the piece was determined by the admirable acting of this trio, and especially of the lady. Her "make up" was in itself perfect, and gave an almost incomprehensible coloring to her acting. Usually Miss KEENE appears so much like her portrait, that it is difficult to separate her from wavy masses of brilliant hair, and youthful beauty. As *Judith*, she is a matron with classic firmness on her features, and pale beauty on her brow. A costume more elegant or admirable could not have been devised. Her acting was of the quiet-intense school, which thrills rather than horrifies, and is singularly forcible, yet free from exaggeration. Although the piece in which her powers are exhibited is one which cannot win admiration, it is well adapted to bring out an art phase which in her case as yet has lain dormant. Mr. WHEATLEIGH, as the villainous tool of the piece, threw, as he always does, considerable individuality into the impersonation. Mr. JEFFERSON has an opportunity to get drunk, and this is his specialty.

To praise the manner in which the piece has been put on the stage is merely to write the usual addendum to our notices of this theatre. No theatre in the City can compete with Miss KEENE's in scenery, costumes and general propriety of production. "Judith of Geneva" is simply a fresh illustration of this fact. The play was a success, and will doubtless haunt the public for some nights.

THALBERG'S CONCERT.—Mr. THALBERG's second concert [illegible] to-night at [illegible]. [illegible] makes [illegible] appearance [illegible].

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—We are desired to state that the rehearsals of this Society will commence to-night at the New-York University Chapel. "Israel in Egypt" is the work which the Society has in hand for the first performance.

Return of the Americus Engine Company from a Season of Festivities.

The Americus Engine Company No. 6, after two weeks' absence from the City, on a grand pleasure excursion, returned last night, and were escorted up Broadway by a majority of the Companies of the Fire Department. During their trip they have visited Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston. At Montreal the entire Fire Brigade of the city turned out to do them honor, and they were entertained as the guests of the Mayor and Common Council. In Quebec they were most hospitably treated, and at Portland they received a substantial token of the hospitality of the "Pine Tree State" at the hands of the Fire Department of that city.

Upon their arrival in Boston they were received by America Engine Company No. 2, numbering [illegible] men, accompanied by Flagg's Brass Band, and entered at once upon a season of conviviality which had been marked out for their entertainment by the Roxbury Company. Leaving the depot, the two companies proceeded to South Boston, where, by invitation of Perkins Engine Company No. [illegible], they partook of a collation. Resuming their march, the Roxbury boys manned the ropes of their guests' machine, and drew it to Boston, followed by the Americus Company. On the line of march the Americus were the recipients of the private hospitality of several individuals and received several floral tributes of welcome. The two companies proceeded together to Webster Hall, where they partook of a fine supper. The "Americus" boys speak of their entertainment at Boston in the highest terms.

GRAND ANNUAL CELEBRATION AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The village of Morrisania, Westchester County, was yesterday the locale of a grand festive display in celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Village and Township.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., the line of procession formed on Railroad-avenue, under Col. H. B. TODD, Grand Marshal of the day. Several military companies, under Captain SAVAN, formed the front line, and were followed by Engine and Hose Companies from Westchester, Melrose, and Mott Haven, together with those belonging to the village. A superb floral car, drawn by eight horses, and richly laden with the youth and beauty of the district, formed the chief object of attraction. A goodly number of Odd-Fellows and German Turners also contributed to swell the procession, as it moved away upon its cheerful march.

After the procession had promenaded the main streets and avenues of the village, and the young ladies of the floral car had been duly admired, the company broke line in the public square, where several addresses were delivered, appropriate to the occasion, by BEN. J. [illegible], Esq., JAS. P. [illegible], Esq., GEO. H. PURSER, A. P. HAWLEY, Justice of the Peace of Mott Haven, J. STRATLEY, Justice of the Peace of Morrisania, and by Supervisor [illegible], of the Township.

At the conclusion of the speeches the happy crowd dispersed to enjoy and amuse themselves and one another as the spirit of mirth prompted them.

In the evening balls took place at two or three separate halls, the dancing company being too numerous to be accommodated in one, and the whole proceedings of this gala day terminated with a brilliant display of fireworks in the public square. Morrisania deserves a compliment for the admirable management of the festival. It exceeded by far any of her previous anniversary days.

THE GRAND REGATTA AT STATEN ISLAND.—The Regatta from the Hotel of Messrs. [illegible] at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, came off yesterday, (16th,) and proved a beautiful regatta. A large assemblage was present to witness the contest between the different boats. It was a closely contested race, "as none but first-class oarsmen were entered," as will be seen by the following schedule.

There being a fine lawn in front of the hotel, the spectators had a good view of all the operations. The distance rowed was about four miles.

The prize for the first race was $25 for 19 feet working boats (two pair of sculls), for which the following boats entered:

Harry Carr, entered by JAMES LEE, and rowed by JAMES LEE and ANDREW FAXE.

Activity, entered by JAMES BURK (alias "Activity"), and rowed by JAMES BURK and P. COLLINS.

Ida Burns, entered by JOHN MARTIN, and rowed by JOHN MARTIN and L. [illegible].

The first (*Harry Carr*) came in winner, and received the prize.

The prize for the second race was $[illegible], for [illegible] feet working boats (two pair of sculls), for which prize were entered the boats *Elizabeth Smith*, by HENRY OSBORNE, and rowed by HENRY OSBORNE and ——.

Capt. D. Brophy, by RICHARD NEVILLE, and rowed by RICHARD NEVILLE and DAVID DELAN.

Lime Kiln Man, by J. HENNESSEY, and rowed by J. HENNESSEY and R. SEVILLE. The *Captain D. Brophy* took this prize and won it easy.

The third and last race was for $[illegible], for 19 feet working boats, a single pair of sculls with coxswain. The boats entered were the *John Astor*, by M. H. [illegible], and rowed by THOS. DUNN.

Ida Burns, by HUGH BURNS, and rowed by HUGH BURNS, in which the latter was victorious.

The last race not being in accordance with the rules of the regatta, as three boats were necessary to make a race the Judges, Messrs. [illegible], JOHN JONES, THOS. [illegible] and [illegible], started the boats and by contribution awarded the [illegible] prize.

FANCY LAUNCH.—A beautiful clipper yacht, of 100 tons, and built by Mr. VAN DEUSEN, for [illegible], will be launched this morning at [illegible] from their yard, foot of Eighteenth-street, [illegible]. She is [illegible] feet beam, [illegible] feet hold, and [illegible] feet length over all, and is the largest yacht in the City, with one exception. For beauty of model, she is said to be, if not superior, equal to any vessel in the fleet. She was designed by Mr. J. B. VAN DEUSEN, and is his first effort in that line. Her cabins are arranged with special regard to comfort. There are a saloon twenty feet long, three long state-rooms, a pantry, a berth, captain's, steward's, storage rooms, and forecastle, all fitted in elegant style. She has water-tanks to hold 1,500 gallons of water, enough for a voyage to Europe, where she is expected to go in the Spring. She is regarded as an ornament to the fleet, and a credit to her young builder.

SELECTION OF GRAND JURIES.—Pursuant to adjournment, Chief-Justice DUER, of the Superior Court, Justice INGRAHAM, of the Court of Common Pleas, City Judge RUSSELL, and the Mayor, appointed under an Act of the State Legislature a Board to select and arrange the list of names from which the Grand Juries for New-York County are to be selected during the ensuing year, met yesterday at 10 A. M. at the Mayor's office. Chief-Justice DUER presided, and Mr. [illegible], Clerk of the Commissioners of Jurors, officiated as Secretary under the previous appointment. This being the first meeting after organization, preparing a list of names was entered upon as primary in order. A list of between [illegible] and [illegible] names was accordingly made out, and instructions given to the Secretary to have the same engrossed for presentation and definite action of the next meeting. The object is to make out a clear list, embracing only such as are liable to do Jury duty. The attention of the Board was called to the fact that a large number of citizens were in the habit of withholding their names from the Directory purposely to avoid service as Jurors. To frustrate the intention of such parties, recourse in preparing the names was had to the various poll lists of the City, from which [illegible] them. The Board adjourned till to-morrow [illegible], when they expect to bring their duties to a close, and have the requisite list of names in readiness for submission to the County Clerk's office, for his [illegible] action in the premises, as set forth in the statute.

THE NEW MARKET.—At last ground has been broken for the new Tompkins Market, at the junction of Third and Fourth-avenues, and the building is in progress of erection. The plan of the market includes a large hall, the use of which has been given by the Common Council to the [illegible] Regiment as a drill-room and armory. Application has been made by the Twelfth Regiment for a room in the new market for similar purposes. The Aldermanic Committee, to whom the petition was referred, have not yet reported on it.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The War with China—[illegible]—Position of the English—The Troops—[illegible]—Market and General Intelligence.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, July 8, 1857.

The war in China is about in statu quo. The English and French have such a large naval armament here, the English squadron numbering something like thirty men-of-war, but as all has been done that can be accomplished by sailors and ships, at present, they are now waiting for the troops from England, and just at this time, when all the troops from India and England are wanted here, the native troops of India, a body of men numbering more than 200,000, as well disciplined and armed as any body of soldiers in the world, have seized the present time to revolt against the British rule.

All the European troops destined for China have been stopped at Galle and sent to India to assist. So affairs in China must remain for some time as they are. In the meantime the English Embassador, having arrived here, will proceed to Japan with four steamers and see to what is necessary to be done there.

The terms the English intend to dictate to the Chinese are that England is to have nine ports, in stead of five as now; that they are to have a Consul and guard of soldiers at five of the ports, and at the others a Consulate, and that the Chinese are to pay their present, to build a fort upon, at each of these forts. These forts, I suppose, will be so constructed as to command the whole city, and thus they will have the whole at their mercy. It is the same plan, doubtless, that they adopted in India, and this is the beginning wedge to divide China. Perhaps the French will take another slice, while Russia, at the North, has some of the Territory now in her possession. The English once held the large island of Chusan, which they very foolishly gave up for Hong Kong. Since that time they have always been looking with longing eyes at the island, and at the beginning of the present troubles said they would take it, but it is now said that the Chinese, seeing what was about to take place, have, for a consideration, ceded the said island of Chusan to the Russian Government for a naval depot. If so, we will see if England will attempt to wrest it from Russia.

If the deed from the Chinese Government has been given, they have cheated John Bull out of a fine island, for he considered it bound to be his own.

The rebellious victorious in the interior, and seem to be gaining ground slowly, but surely. If the present Government does not fall between them and the English, it must be stronger than any one has ever supposed it to be.

Teas are still high, and some of the black teas that have been sent home, this year must sell at $1 per pound, to cover expenses and first cost. Most other articles of China produce have advanced, but nothing near so much as they have in foreign countries. Let the English but open Canton and they will soon begin to tumble into market the stocks that are now kept back by the Mandarins.

Rice is worth, every year, in July, when the new crop comes in, from $2 75 to $4, and sometimes $3 50 per picul (of 133⅓ pounds,) and the old crop is generally mostly exhausted in April. A ship having funds here, so that she go to some place where there is rice to export and buy her cargo, if she were to arrive here some time in June, is almost certain to make a good thing. Rice is now worth here $3; most of the capital that would have been laid on for California, have, in consequence of the high price of Rice, been sent to Siam and the Straits for cargoes of that commodity for this place. This has reduced the ships for California to most undesirable vessels. The Flory cleared, in one voyage of six weeks to Siam and back, $34,000. Rice which cost 90c. per package sold here for $4 30 or 40. A commercial gentleman, formerly of your City, now one of the first merchants in the East, went to Siam with six vessels which he loaded at 90c. per picul, two of them carrying 2,000,000 pounds. Each has gone to California, where the same quality of rice was selling, at the last quotations, at 7¼c. per pound. A good speculation, if they arrive safe and rice keeps to that figure.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
SHANGHAI, CHINA, Monday, June 29, 1857.

We left Hong Kong on Tuesday, June 16, and arrived off the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang on Sunday the 21st. At the time of our leaving Hong Kong, [illegible] was not known to all on board, excepting, of course the Commodore. The object of this secrecy is unknown as yet. [illegible] the sudden revelation of the glorious visions of the per centage, spoken of [illegible] letter written from this place—would injure the mental calibre of some of the worthies who have so zealously hoarded their pile, until the ship again visited their beloved Shanghae.

On arriving at the mouth of the river, we found the United States sloop Levant aground, having been in that position for two days. On the 23d she was fortunately got off without having sustained serious injury. This ship has had a continuous run of bad luck since her arrival on this station, which cannot, in my opinion, be attributed to any mismanagement on the part of her executives, for in point of merit her officers are not behind those of any vessel of the squadron. I am glad to be able to say that the small-pox has entirely disappeared from on board of her, and that she is now a comparatively healthy ship. She left on the 25th for Hong Kong.

On the 23d we came to off Shanghae, expecting to lay there until the last of July, at which time it is [illegible]

[illegible]

The engrossing subjects of interest here now are the tea and silk markets. The occupation of many of the tea-producing districts of the North by the rebels, and the obstruction by them of many of the great thoroughfares of trade from the interior to this place, will very materially decrease the export of teas [illegible]

[illegible]

The silk season has commenced with vigor. Since the departure of the mail of the 4th of May, there have been brought to this market some 3,000 bales and [illegible] is daily arriving. An abundant and good crop is expected, although it is said the quality of the same will be [illegible] in reeling, from a desire to hurry to market whilst the present high prices prevail.

[illegible] the former visit of this ship. In the place of the Carolus dollar the circulating medium is the [illegible] which has a value of, by weight, of $1 40 per cent. This dollar weighs no more than a Mexican dollar, and is nearly of the same intrinsic fineness. Exchange is about the same as last year at this time, viz. $1 70 and 6s, and buyers drawing their pay here, realize eighty and ninety per cent. on every dollar, for their bills of exchange are worth that per cent. in the States.

Owing to the destruction of the new crop of rice in this and other Provinces by the locusts, it is feared famine will prevail to a greater extent than last year. In ordinary times rice is about 3,000 cash per picul of 133⅓ lbs. each, at present it is 6,000 cash, and it is estimated that it will rise to 20,000 cash (twenty dollars). The following extract from the North-China Herald, of June 13, is interesting. "There is no doubt that that the internal discussions of the Empire are now rapidly impoverishing the people, and though hitherto they have had less effect than was anticipated upon those productions which support the foreign trade, these are now beginning to share in the general depression. Unless one side or the other speedily prevails, we may expect to see our trade more and more influenced as the canker spreads."

Of American shipping there is in the harbor the Antelope, Spitfire, Celestial, Mandarin, Ariel and North Wind. The Mandarin arrived on the 18th of this month from New-York, with mails for the United States squadron.

The officers and crew of this ship enjoy good health. I send you an Exchange and Freight List.

Yours, DANI.

National Horse Exhibition on the Empire Race-Course, near Troy—Race between "Flora Temple" and "Brown Dick."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857.

One of those horse shows has been in progress during the past week near this city, which furnish many arguments pro and con as to the morality and usefulness of the race-course. The title of the show is "The Grand National Horse Exhibition;" its object has been the collection of a large number of the finest horses in the country and the display of their several excellencies in the morning, and in the afternoon races among the exhibiting animals. The scene has been the Empire Race-course, a very fine track, of which I gave you a description in an account of its inaugural race, a twenty mile affair, in the TIMES of June 27. It has since been much improved, and though dusty during the week, will yet prove one of the best tracks in the country, being on a large island in the Hudson, with good soil, easy of access, and with plenty of accommodation for horses and the temporary sojourn and interior wants of their masters. I did not try the dusty road this time, but my journeys to and from the island have been made in a fleet little steamer, the Mercury, which has run every hour, landing passengers quite near the scene of operations.

To the two species of performances, the exhibition of a morning of fine-looking animals, with perfect forms and large pecuniary value, and of an afternoon of speed and betting, very different audiences have attended. Sturdy farmers, and men who think as much of a horse as some do of the fair sex—they have been there, looking, admiring, and buying; and of this part of the show no one can doubt the utility or morality. Among the splendid horses have been *Ethan Allen*, a beautiful stallion, nine years old. His owner has been offered during the week $25,000 for him, but he is "not for sale." Well may he not be! He has netted for his owner $10,000 during the past year, and has made his mile in 2:31. Old *Columbus*, 27 years old, is a most wonderful animal, and he was surrounded by his descendants. He is a vicious beast; his keeper never approaches him but with a club, and he is taken out with fear and trembling. Then a host of animals, good, bad, and indifferent, were exhibited, bought, sold, and looked at. The races, which have taken place on each afternoon, I will not attempt to describe. They were very good for this part of the country—2.40 was made; but second-rate races, like second-rate poetry, should never appear in print. These little affairs have done good, however. Many green horses have proved what they were made of, and been sold, after the races, at prices that were unattainable before. There were more fast men present here, some betting was done, of course. But this is only the rind, the fruit of which is seen in the improved breed of horses that even farmers drive up here; and in the stock of *Ethan Allen*, and similar noble animals, being so much sought after.

To-day the grand race between *Flora Temple* and *Brown Dick* has taken place amid less excitement than has characterized many slower trots; in fact all felt how the race must go, if a fair one, and 100 to 5 and 3 was offered on *Flora*, whose owners it is said, have been paid $1,000 to make the match in addition to the purse of $2,000. The animals were brought on to the track about 3 o'clock, Messrs. SIMMONS, DUNCAN and [illegible] appointed judges. *Flora* was driven by her owner, MR. MCMANN; *Brown Dick*, by his, MR. PFIFER, both to sulkeys; the match being mile heats, best 3 in 5. *Flora* won all three with ease, and on the conclusion of the third heat the race was given to her amid the cheers of her admirers. The time was first heat, 2:32½; second, 2:30½; third, 2:30, and large sums were bet on this, and as nearly all thought the time would be much better, considerable was lost. *Brown Dick* is an uglier animal even than *Flora*, but, although beaten by her, would under more favorable circumstances have won an ordinary race. His time was about 2:35 or 6, and I prophecy for him a successful career on the turf.

The crowd made a rush for the boat, some bound for Troy, some for Albany, and as the former were the most numerous, we set sail for *Ilium*. Your correspondent ascended to the upper deck and mused over good looking horses and bad, fast and slow, and the immense amount and variety of human nature he had seen, deacons and gamblers, farmers and fancy men, swindlers and victims, ladies and lager beer—and how nice it would be to own *Ethan Allen*, and where $25,000 would go to.

President Anderson's Lecture on Slavery and Villenage in Western Europe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1857.

A lecture was delivered before the Rochester Athenæum, in Corinthian Hall, on Tuesday evening last, which strongly attracted the attention of an intelligent audience, and deserves more than passing notice. The lecturer was Dr. M. B. ANDERSON, President of the Rochester University, and the subject "Slavery and Villenage in Western Europe." In the discussion of this topic the able lecturer manifested laborious historical research and profound analysis. His leading idea was that Slavery in Europe, including Roman Slavery, and extending down to its final extinction in France, Germany and England, was two-fold. In its lowest form the unhappy bondman was a chattel, with no interest in the soil, no right to his own earnings, and no protection in his domestic relations. He was liable to be sold away from his home and family, at the will of his master. The modern type of this condition is found in the Slavery of our own Southern States.

The other form was serfdom, in which the slave was entitled to legitimate marriage, to a modified property in the soil of his master's estate, and, as time progressed, to many other important privileges, resulting, at last, in complete emancipation. The lecturer took the ground that the gradual elevation of the chattel slaves in Europe took place universally by their passing into the condition of serfhood. This change was effected slowly, but surely, in process of time, and through many bloody convulsions. The main agency for freedom was the influence of the Christian clergy, who labored untiringly, in the earlier days of Christianity, to raise the lowly and protect the down-trodden. Their efforts for the slaves, though constant and efficient, were based upon no abstractions. They said nothing of general principles or political dogmas, but dealt with evil, oppression and wrong wherever they could. When unable to emancipate, they were content to ameliorate. In the first place, they raised the slave from the lower to the higher platform of bondage, and once on this vantage ground he prepared himself for the next step.

A notice like this can do no justice to President ANDERSON'S profound discourse. It was worthy to be listened to by philosophers and statesmen. Though not in any party sense political, its important bearing upon the question of American Slavery is apparent. If that question could be more generally discussed in the clear light of history and philosophy, instead of being enveloped in an atmosphere of heated fog, it would be better for the true interests of freedom. X.

The Case of George Ackerman—A Card from Justice Osborne.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The daily papers, in stating (in relation to the [illegible] of GEORGE ACKERMAN) that he was [illegible] off by me on a nominal fine of fifty dollars, have [illegible] no doubt,) done me great injustice. [illegible] true that I let him off; he pleaded guilty before [illegible] of which I was a member, and after his [illegible] received consideration was had with the District Attorney. Out of sympathy for his family, and under the most positive assurances that the evil would be [illegible], and with the expressed determination on [illegible] of MR. HALL, to follow up and prosecute to the [illegible] extent, any continuation of the business, it [illegible] determined by the Court to impose the highest [illegible] by fine that the law provides, which, in the [illegible] Special Sessions, is limited to fifty dollars. [illegible] OSBORN.

THE EIGHTH WARD POLICE.—The Police of the Eighth Ward Precinct paraded yesterday at Clinton Park, with muskets under Capt. TURNBULL. After the parade, addresses were made to the men by Superintendent TALLMADGE, Commissioner NYE, Colonel VAN VALKENBURGH, of Steuben, Geo. Seymour, State Engineer, T. T. STEUBEN, Esq., of Buffalo, Captain SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-first Precinct, Dr. Hall, A. H. Stoughtenburgh, Esq., of the Eighth Ward, and President PHILLIPS, of the Board of Councilmen. The drill was conducted by Sergeant WATERBURY, and Shelton's Brass Band furnished the music.

Col. VAN VALKENBURGH said that he had just come from a drill of a well-trained regiment, and found nothing to be ashamed of in comparison with it in the parade of the Eighth Ward Police. Commissioner NYE reminded the Police that they were the guardians of a million of people, and of many millions of property; and he hoped that the Eighth Ward staff would do its part towards rendering it unnecessary on any future occasion to call out the National Guard to preserve the peace of the City.

MR. BLOOMER thought that if the Police of the Eighth Ward are a fair specimen of the rest of the force, eight hundred men would be enough to keep the City safe. Capt. SPEIGHT complimented the appearance of the men, and the skill and precision of their performance. The occasion was concluded with a distribution of refreshments, which were not only very heartily but very thoroughly consumed.

A FEMALE HORSE-THIEF.—MR. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, a contractor, living at No. 126 First-avenue, and engaged on a new building in Howard-street, had a horse and wagon stolen from him at 6 o'clock last evening by a young female, name unknown. Mr. O'CONNOR had driven from his residence to the house in Howard-street, which he entered for a few moments, leaving the horse in the street. When he came out again, he was just in time to see his horse and wagon driven rapidly away by a young female. He followed after crying "stop thief," but the female Jehu applied the whip with freedom and soon outdistanced pursuit. When last seen, she was rushing for "the road" in gallant style.

GARROTED.—A case of garroting occurred in Second-avenue last evening. Mr. W. J. BAIRD, residing at No. 176 East Nineteenth-street, while standing in the Avenue, near Stuyvesant-square, was suddenly seized by an athletic fellow, who threw him to the sidewalk and plucked from his fob a valuable gold watch and chain, with which he succeeded in making his escape. There was a large number of persons near by, waiting the approach of a target company, but they did not interfere, thinking the matter a mere scuffle between two acquaintances. The highwayman was aided by several accomplices, who crowded about shouting "show fair play—don't interfere!"

A NEW DODGE OF THE TICKET SWINDLERS.—A man, named JOHN SIMPSON, arrived in the City last week from Nova Scotia, and, while sauntering along West-street, was accosted by an emigrant runner, who soon found out that SIMPSON was bound for Chicago. The sharper represented that he was the agent for the Railroad Company, and would procure SIMPSON his ticket for $3 50 less than he could buy it himself. SIMPSON, therefore, handed over two ten-dollar bills—all the money he had—and accompanied the runner to a den in West-street to get his ticket. Upon his arrival he was surrounded and shoved about by a gang of ruffians who were in the place, while the first rascal ran off with the money. The man at the desk then sympathized with SIMPSON in this style; "The man that robbed you has no connection with the office, and there is no use making a fuss, for you'll never get your money again, and the rascal has probably left the City. It is a great shame," he continued, "that you have been treated so badly; but, never mind, here's a dollar for you, and a free ticket to Philadelphia, where you are sure to get work." SIMPSON, implicitly believing all that had been told him, and, thanking the man for his kindness, accepted the dollar and ticket, and went by the afternoon train to Philadelphia. He stayed there two days without succeeding in his design of procuring employment, and then returned to this City yesterday by working his way back on one of the Philadelphia boats. He was directed to the Recorder's office to make complaint against the thief, whom he said he could recognize. Officer LOWREY went in search of the rascal, but without success.

GRAND LARCENY.—A young man, named FRANCISCO WILLIAMS, was yesterday arrested charged with stealing a buck-skin purse, containing $50, and a gold watch, valued at $100, the property of ABRAHAM KIRK, a hotel keeper at No. 50 Ludlow-street. It appears that on the night of the 30th ult. the accused applied to MR. KIRK for lodging for the night, and was accommodated. The following morning the lodger and the purse and watch were missing. Suspicion was excited. He was seen soon after with a gold watch and a buck-skin purse, which he told a friend contained $50. Justice WOOD locked him up to await further examination.

DEATH FROM POISON—SUSPICIOUS CASE.—GEO. KLINE, a German, died on Tuesday night, at the Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of arsenic either taken by himself, for the purpose of self-destruction, or administered him by another. He was admitted to the Hospital while suffering from the effects of delirium tremens as well as arsenic, and during his ravings accused his wife of having poisoned him. Coroner PERRY was notified, and commenced an inquest upon the body of deceased. Mrs. KLINE was examined, but denied all knowledge of her husband having taken arsenic, and thinks he must have done so to destroy himself. No further evidence was taken, and the case stands adjourned to this morning.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—On Monday evening, Sept. 14, the regular monthly meeting of the officers of the American Juvenile Temperance Society was held at No. 278 Fourth-avenue. Dr. ALLEY, President, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes reports were read by the Treasurer and Recording Secretary, and Messrs. Booth, Wales and Alley appointed a Committee to prepare the annual report.

From the report as given by MR. DUNN, we find the Society has held in the City 235 meetings, enrolled 3,862 members, circulated 10,525 Temperance papers, brought into the Sabbath School 144 children, into the Church 39 adults. Outside the City, 31 meetings, and organized branches in different places.

BURNING OF A CARPENTER'S SHOP.—The carpenter's shop of Mr. HOOK, rear of No. 199 West Twenty-fourth-street, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with several small frame houses. The entire loss on stock and carpenter's shop, was $700. No insurance.

The Battle of Baltimore—Speech of Gen. Cass.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore was celebrated with much spirit at Baltimore. At Washington City there was also a celebration. The Association of Veterans paraded, and, according to the report of the Baltimore Sun, marched to the Executive mansion, but learning that President BUCHANAN was absent at his country residence, with a passing salute they marched on through the beautiful grounds to the War Department. Here they paid their respects to Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, who responded to the introduction in a patriotic and happy style, and expressive of the gratification afforded him by the call. The honorable Secretary of the Navy being formally apprised of the universal desire to make him a visit, appeared on the west portico of the Navy Department. The interview here was also one of great pleasure to all.

MR. TOUCEY'S speech, though brief, was exceedingly appropriate, and delivered with a degree of pathos which seemed to vibrate on every heart. At each of these visitations, the spirit-stirring airs of the music contributed greatly to the general enthusiasm. By acclamation the next call was to the venerable warrior and statesman, General CASS.

With a step almost as vigorous as twenty years ago, he met them on the sidewalk of Pennsylvania-avenue, and extended to each and all a cordial welcome. He expressed his happiness at seeing so many survivors to witness the great prosperity of the country, and hoped they would still long be spared to behold its perpetuation. Pausing for a second, the veteran speaker continued:

"Gentlemen, this is the 12th of September. On the 10th of September, forty-three years ago—then in command of the northwestern army—I was sitting in my tent, a postman rode up with a letter to me; I broke the seal. What do you think the letter contained? It announced the glorious truth, which will forever be inscribed on the brightest pages of our country's history: 'We have met the enemy, and they are ours,' from OLIVER H. PERRY.

This news spread like lightning, and sent a thrill throughout the whole army, such as it is impossible to conceive. Then came the glorious news from Baltimore. This added to the general enthusiasm and patriotic ardor of the American force."

The speech of the General produced deep feeling, and was quickly responded to by three hearty cheers and Hail Columbia by the band.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE FERNANDINA RAILROAD.—A passenger by the steamer St. J[illegible] yesterday, informs us that a dreadful accident occurred on the Fernandina Railroad on Wednesday morning. It seems that in the absence of [illegible] passenger cars platform cars were used to [illegible] passengers, and, in order to protect the [illegible] from the smoke and sparks of the engine, [illegible] were placed in advance of, instead of being [illegible] by the locomotive. About ten miles from [illegible] the train suddenly came in contact with a [illegible] and was thrown, engine and cars, completely [illegible] the track, causing a fearful wreck. One gentleman and lady, whose names we did not learn, were immediately killed. A gentleman, named [illegible] had both legs broken above the knees, and died almost immediately. Several others were more or less injured, none of them fatally.—*Savannah Georgian*, 11th.

Personal.

Dr. SMITH, late President of Wesleyan University, has resigned the professorship of Mathematics. Prof. VAN VLECK, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, has also resigned. Prof. LANE, who has held the Greek department, has been elected to the chair of Mathematics. Dr. CUMMINGS, President elect, has not yet signified his acceptance.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says: "Ex-President PIERCE and lady are still boarding at the Rockingham House, in this city, and it is reported that they are contemplating a permanent residence here. We are glad to hear that Mrs. PIERCE'S health is better here than it has been for a long time; and this fact, of course, offers great inducements for them to abide with us."

A marriage of a romantic order was consummated at the Falls of the Min-ne-ha-ha on the 26th ult. The parties were Miss Gertrude Rose Leggett and Mr. Alexander Addlington Ogsburg, both of the City of New-York. Several officers and ladies from Fort Snelling were present, with others from St. Paul. Rhymes were thrown off on the occasion by Major Patten.

At the meeting of the French Academy, M. Villemain regretted that although a hundred and fifty competitors were counted for the prize of poetry, the theme being the War of the East, the Academy could not discover a poet who had earned the prize.

Mrs. B. DUDLEY, the lady who founded the Dudley Observatory at Albany, has given a lot of land to the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that city, and a new church will be erected and named in honor of the donor.

Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, late of San Francisco, has accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church in Ithaca, N. Y., formerly under the care of Rev. Dr. Wisner.

Letters from Baden Baden mention that Mr. BRISTED, John Jacob Astor's grandson, has purchased a beautiful villa there, and astonishes the company with his fast trotters.

It is said that Secretary Toucey positively declares that he cannot, upon any account, leave the Cabinet for the Bench of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Teodore Eisfeld (of the Philharmonic) is on his way back to New-York, after an extended European tour.

Alfred Jaell, the Pianist, contemplates another visit to the United States.

Mrs. Cora Hatch, the Trance Medium, is in Rochester, giving public demonstrations.

Suicides.

On Friday last a young German female, named CATHARINE VOIT, committed suicide by drowning herself on the pond of Plants Manufacturing Company, near Southington, Conn. The body was found on Sunday evening. The circumstances of this case are peculiarly calculated to excite sympathy for the unfortunate girl. In the "Fatherland" she had received the attentions of a young man, who left her to establish himself in the New World, when he hoped to make her his wife. By industry he had at last accumulated a little property, and sent her money with which to pay her passage to this country. She came on immediately, leaving fatherland and friends, and arrived here safely, full of hope. But all her efforts to find him were unavailing. Some mistake had been made in directions given her, which has not yet been explained. And we are informed that her disappointment and wretchedness on this account had caused her to attempt her life once before, by poisoning, at Bristol, and that it finally led to the rash act which ended her life.

It has been ascertained that the person who committed suicide at Niagara Falls on Friday last, by jumping from Table Rock, was a Mr. ALLEN, from Montreal. He was a traveling agent or collector for a house in that city, and came to the Falls on business of the firm. The Buffalo *Courier* gives the following particulars: "The man came from Montreal, and while crossing the Suspension Bridge, inquired of the driver if any one had ever been known to go over the Falls and live. The Jehu replied that no such case had come within his knowledge, and that the probabilities were very strongly opposed to the occurrence of such an event. The passenger assured the driver that he should accomplish the feat. Arriving at the Clifton House, the man registered his name, called for a room and a bottle of champagne, and, after imbibing the wine, addressed a letter—a mere scrawl—to his sister, and another to a firm in Montreal. He then went to Table Rock, walked into the water near the edge of the precipice, threw his hat over, and immediately made a similar disposition of himself. Of course, his body has not been recovered."

MARK H. GREENMAN, attorney, residing in Canton, Bradford County, Pa., committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on Saturday, 12th inst., in the bar-room of a public house. No one was present at the moment, but the proprietor entering the room almost immediately after, seeing the corpse lying in the blood, was so shocked at the spectacle that he was overcome with terror, sank down, and also died. GREENMAN had been at Elmira for a week or more and is said to have been dissipating very freely. He leaves a wife and child. SPALDING was a very respectable man and leaves a large family.

MR. JOHN SWORDOFF committed suicide in Cortlandt, Westchester County, on Monday, by hanging himself at his residence. His wife, missing him, made a search through the house and found him in the garret, suspended by the neck from a beam, quite dead. Mr. SWORDOFF had resided in Cortlandt for the past ten years.

JOHN H. GOODRICH, of Ellenville, Ulster County, recently attempted to cut his throat with his pocket knife—twice in one day. The first time the wound was not dangerous, the second his son found him near a fence not far from the house with a severe gash in his throat, but still alive.

JEREMIAH OVERBAUGH, residing a few miles South of Catskill, Greene County, went into the woods on Sunday and shot himself through the head. He died instantly. He was 69 years of age.

Latest from Capt. Berryman's Surveying Expedition.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 3, 1857.

We returned here from Trinity Bay on the north side, yesterday evening, after waiting during twenty-five days the arrival of the Telegraphic Squadron, and were not until two days since informed of the failure and change of plan. The vexation is immense.

We have made a very thorough survey of Trinity Bay and Bull's Arm, the proposed landing spot. The large bay has a depth of 150 fathoms, with good bottom for the cable—sand and blue mud. The sharp angle made by Bull's Arm obviates all fear of ice islands ever floating within eight miles of its terminus, while the water in the narrow arm is of such a depth that no other obstruction could ever disturb it. From 80 to 25 fathoms in mud channel, a perfect harbor, land-locked, with high rock sides. The bottom was of soft blue mud, mixed in with sand and rocks.

The good people ashore here had prepared a ball and other little arrangements, in the event of the arrival of the *Niagara*. This failing, we were made the recipients of their hospitality, and I flirted last *night to my heart's content with the two or three pretty girls of the island. We sail on Monday for* Halifax and Bermuda, deep sea sounding.

Indian Difficulties in Minnesota.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

CROW WING, M. T., Sunday, Aug. 23, 1857.

The past week has been one of unusual excitement to the people of this portion of the Territory, in consequence of the hanging by the people of three Indians for the murder of a Dutchman on the road some fifteen miles above here. Two squaws, knowing of the sad affair, hastened to inform the nearest whites. Pursuit was at once made to capture them, which was soon effected, and they then were handed over to the Sheriff to be taken to St. Paul or Fort Snelling. Before such a step could be accomplished, the whites took the prisoners in charge and conveyed them to Little Falls. The facts being made known, it was decided to hang the three at once. Evening was the time appointed for carrying into effect the intent of their hasty determination. A point on the roadside was selected, a pole was extended from two trees, a farm wagon was driven under it, and on the end stood the three doomed men, who acknowledged their guilt. The nooses were made fast to the pole and passed around their necks; the word was given to the driver, and off he drove, all three falling a distance of 18 inches.

An Impromptu Newspaper Canvasser.

MR. RICHARD S. WILLIS writes to his Musical World of last week, his experience with the DAILY TIMES on board a steamboat:

"Got the DAILY TIMES?" said the importunate lady to me.

I was standing in the gangway of the steamer Armenia, just before leaving the pier for Albany. Having two companions close at hand who were also addicted to newspaper literature, I had made large Tribune-Times-and-Herald investments, for our common edification and enlightenment during the day. Whether from the accident of having accidentally tucked the papers under the arm in the most approved carrier-fashion; whether from the violent Democracy of my "wide-awake" and my remainder traveling apparel; whether from a certain look-editorial and the small distinction in the mind of the public between the men that write the papers and the man that sells them—the lady had evidently mistaken my personal function on the boat.

"Madam, a copy of the DAILY TIMES is at your service," said I; for I wished to experience the sensation of vending a newspaper. While standing expectant of my two-penny gratuity, the lady took a second look. She faltered—she flushed—she drew back—she finally lost heart altogether, and retreated to the recesses of the ladies' cabin.

I lost my two-pence—I lost my reputation—I lost my position as carrier of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. The lady lost her presence of mind—she lost a copy of the paper—she lost the power of ever looking at [illegible] that boat again without laughing.

A CROCKERY STORE BURNED.—A fire broke out at No. 80 West Broadway, last evening, at a quarter past 6 o'clock, at the crockery store of JAMES COYLE. It was occasioned by the falling of a camphene lamp from the ceiling. Mr. COYLE was severely but not fatally burned. The damage to the store was about $100.

Religious.

Ceremony of laying the Corner-stone of a New Convent at Yonkers, N. Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

YONKERS, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

A ceremony of some importance took place in this neighborhood on Tuesday last, and as I have not yet seen any notice of it in your City papers perhaps a few particulars may not be deemed uninteresting.

I refer to the laying of the corner-stone of the new Conventual Building at Fonthill. It is, I believe, the place purchased by the Sisters of Charity to supply that swallowed up by the Central Park, and certainly, so far as seclusion, security and beauty of scenic surroundings are concerned, the exchange is for the better.

The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by Archbishop HUGHES, and beyond the fact of its being a practical proclamation that another branch of this world-renowned community is quietly established in our midst, presented no marked features of interest.

Though it was not generally known that any ceremony was to come off, the attendance was considerable. The grounds are extensive, and already (thanks to the labors of the former proprietor) show signs of beauty. The Archbishop took his stand under the shadow of some trees and delivered an appropriate address, dedicating the stones of the contemplated building and commending the success of the enterprise to God. The corner-stone was then fixed in its place and blessed. Numbers of the Sisters in sombre garb and quiet mien were there and enhanced the interest of the occasion.

The building to be reared upon the foundations thus laid will cover an area of considerable extent and be five stories high, with a lofty tower of about 140 feet. The contemplated outlay I have heard will be nearly $150,000—this is independent of the original cost of the land at probably $80,000 or $90,000. VISITER.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE AUTUMN HAT.

The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.

WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 215 Front-st., near Beckman.

N. B.—All orders by post promptly forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.

FRESH TOMATOES FOR WINTER USE.—ARTHUR'S Self-Sealing Cans and Jars keep this delightful vegetable as fresh for Winter use as when taken from the vine. For sale by E. P. TORREY, Agent for the manufacturer, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES vs. THE COMPLICATED $100 SEWING MACHINES.—"INJUNCTION" DISSOLVED.—In Circuit Court, United States New-York, Isaac M. Singer and Edward Clark, vs. Geo. H. Wooster and Ira W. Gregory. Before Nelson, United States Circuit Judge, Sept. 16, 1857.—A motion for injunction having been made at Chambers, on the 3d day of August, last past, to restrain the defendants from the violation of two certain patents owned by the complainants, the first one granted to Morey & Johnson, Feb 6, 1849, reissued June 27, 1854, and the second one to Isaac M. Singer, May 30, 1854, and the defendants not being ready to meet the motion, and an injunction having been ordered until the hearing of the motion at this term, and the complainants having now brought on the motion for injunction upon both of said patents, and the said motion having been argued by Ambrose L. Jordan and Charles M. Keller for the complainants, and James T. Brady and Edward N. Dickerson for the defendants, and the Court having considered the same:

It is now ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the temporary injunction granted on the 3d day of August be dissolved, and that the motion for injunction now made be, and the same is hereby denied with costs. Dated New-York, Sept. 16, 1857. S. NELSON.

[A copy] KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk.

Jesse W. Fuller, Solicitor.

The $10 Machines now for sale at the office, No. 449 Broadway, New-York. WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE UNDERSIGNED CALL THE attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported. J. & S. SAUNDERS' Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

GEO. SAUNDERS' METALLIC TABLET STROP, the oldest and most approved article in use, having been before the public for the last 25 years. The genuine can be obtained of J. & S. SAUNDERS', Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

STIRES—MOORE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, by Gardiner Spring, D. D., Mr. L. STIRES, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss AMIE C. MOORE, only daughter of John L. Moore, Esq., of this City.

STARBUCK—GREGORY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, WM. H. STARBUCK to ANNA M., daughter of Lewis Gregory, Esq., all of this City.

GORE—BENNETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. D. Dunbar, Mr. JOSEPH CROWELL GORE, to SARAH CATHARINE BENNETT, both of this City.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

DIED.

COWAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, morning, Sept. 16, ELIZABETH COWAN, widow of the late James Cowan, aged 80 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Her funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 249 West 20th-st.

MCGAHRAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, Mr. PETER MCGAHRAN, aged 25 years, at the residence of his brother John, corner of 4th-st. and 6th-av., after a short but severe illness, which he bore with a Christian resignation. He was a kind brother and a fond son.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral service, which will take place this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the Church of St. Joseph, 6th-av., from where his remains will be after taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

☞ Dublin and Cavan papers will please copy.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at his late residence, No. 161 West 29th-st., T. T. JACKSON, (formerly of Harlem,) in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, at Christ Church, Manhattanville, L. I. Friends in the City who wish to see his remains before removal to their final resting place, will have an opportunity of so doing between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of the funeral.

WARREN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, WALTER MASON WARREN, in the 12th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 140 Laurens-st., at 2 o'clock this afternoon. His friends are requested to attend.

DIBBS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 16, SARAH, relict of the late Benjamin Dibbs.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 86 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

VALENTINE.—At South Amenia, Dutchess County, on [illegible] Aug. 24, after a short illness of scarlatina, ANN [illegible], aged 2 years, 8 months and 26 days. And on Monday, Sept. 7, MARIA LOUISA, aged [illegible] years [illegible] and 23 days, both daughters of Benjamin W. and Amy B. Valentine.

☞ Rochester and Auburn papers please copy.

THERE IS BUT ONE "GRAY'S" IN THIS CITY, and only ONE "GRAY'S PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT," which is at the corner of Jacob and Frankfort sts. In the Herald's account of the "Great Seizure of Obscene Literature" recently made by the Police at Nos. 22 and 24 Franklin-st., "Mr. Gray," and his "Printing Establishment" are mentioned in such a manner as to leave the impression that he is the guilty person "who has also made his escape." JOHN A. GRAY'S only knowledge of the existence of such a vile publication as the one suppressed was gained from the lamentations and tears of the widowed mothers of some of the young men in his employ, who attributed their misery and the ruin of their sons to its perusal, and who besought his assistance in ascertaining from what foul den it emanated.

The character of J. A. G.'s office is decidedly RELIGIOUS, and no paper, book, nor picture of an impure or immodest character ever has nor ever will issue from his presses. The vast resources of his Mammoth Establishment are monopolized by SEVERAL OF THE LEADING BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES of this City, and by OVER THIRTY of the largest Religious and Literary Periodicals of the day. The only "escape" he has ever meditated has been how to get away from the PRESSURE OF ORDERS which the HOURS OF THE NIGHT as well as of the day cannot satisfy. JOHN A. GRAY,

No. 213 Broadway, and Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., Corner Frankfort-st., FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

READ DAILEY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT in the dry goods column of this paper. IT IS WELL WORTH a perusal if you are a housekeeper.

By H. [illegible],
NO. 29 JOHN-ST., AND NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FUR GOODS,
BOTH FOR LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Every Article warranted.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated LA BELLE LOCK. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

STUB'S AND OTHER SUPERIOR MANUFACTURES, Lancashire and Sheffield files, Dixon's black-lead crucibles, brass and iron bushing and cap screws, pattern letters, from 1-16 to 1 inches, adapted to all descriptions of casting. Stub's steels and plates, small lathe vises, clock and watch makers' [illegible] for locksmiths and bell-hangers, twist and [illegible] pointed screws of all sizes, &c., &c., &c. [illegible] WINSTANLEY, importers and dealers in hardware, &c., No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

THE SEXES COMPARED.—THE EQUALITY of Men and Women Compared. Is Woman Intellectually Inferior to Man? This troublesome question is conclusively and satisfactorily answered in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

THE AMERICAN PHYSIQUE, with numerous illustrations in Physical Exercises. Disease and Deformity in our City Schools. Some [illegible] Air, Ventilation, Exercise, etc. "[illegible]" A Dialogue between Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] W. Nyllys. [illegible], and the Medical [illegible] Mistress. All for 4 cents in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

This potent, yet purely vegetable, purifier, is now acknowledged the only reliable curative for all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood.

Rheumatism in its most painful forms, and of twenty-five years' duration, is entirely eradicated from the system.

Scrofula and king's evil readily yield to its searching yet mild influence, and such is its magical operation in these cases, that there is seldom scarcely a trace left of the most frightful ulcers to mar the appearance of the patient.

In old ulcers, fever sores, mercurial diseases, it cures in an incredible short period, removing every particle of impurity from the blood.

In eruptive diseases, such as erysipelas, salt rheum, pimples, blotches on the face, or the worst cases of humors of the blood, it cannot fail, if taken according to the directions.

In diseases of the liver, kidneys, spleen, debility, incipient consumption, &c., the LIFE BALSAM can be relied on as the most safe and sure remedy ever known.

The certificates put up with each bottle are not from persons one thousand miles distant, or having no existence at all, as is the case with most of the advertised nostrums, but from well-known citizens of New-York and the cures are such as to challenge their equal in the world. The dose is from a teaspoonful to two tablespoonful. Special directions accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

Principal depot No. 246 Grand-st. Agent for Brooklyn, MRS. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., and druggists generally.

OCEAN LIFE AT HOME—THIS WEEK'S LIFE ILLUSTRATED gives a complete illustrated description of that "New Pleasure," the beautiful and interesting AQUARIUM. More about Snakes, and Treatment for Snake Bites. Artificial Fish Breeding. The Chinese Rats and Rat Catchers. American Institute Fair. The City. Yellow Fever. Mrs. Cunningham. A Word of Counterfeits. Coroner Connery. Amusements, etc. All for 4 cents, in LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

STOP THIEF!!
THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
NO. 628 FOR THIS WEEK CONTAINS,
The Continuation of Vidocq. Illustrated.
Mrs. Cunningham again. All the Counts in the indictment.
Judicial Statistics in England.
Burglary and attempt to Murder.
Infamous career of a Reverend Gentleman.
Murder in New-York.
Murder and Lynching in Kansas.
Murder and Suicide.
Murder and Burglary.
Murder in Virginia.
Mob Law in Missouri. Suicide of the Prisoner.
Terrible Tragedy in Kentucky.
Horrible affair at Gloucester, Mass.
A Tipperary Murder—Ireland.
Grand Larceny and Adultery.
Bank Robbers in Nova Scotia.
Fatality of Escape.
The Thieves of New-York.
"Dodger" astonishes the Knowing ones.
Judge Daly's Examination.
Correspondence, &c., &c., &c.
Sold wholesale by ROSS & TOUSEY, Nassau-st., and retail by all news agents everywhere.

SWINDLERS AND THIEVES—THEIR Natural History: Modes of Life; How they Operate on Citizens and Strangers; How they Eat, Sleep and Fraternize; "Spotting a Fellow." The [illegible] Bogus Ticket Vender; The Professional [illegible] Some useful cautions and rules to avoid and detect Thieves and Swindlers, in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. Only 4 cents. All Newsmen ought to have it.

PIC.—The PICAYUNE, (weekly,) out this morning, contains The only correct and authentic portrait of "That Bean Box."
Of Andrew Jackson, Junior, holding that box.
Of 90 of the braves of New-York, who want to hold that box.
Of Coroner E. D. Jupiter Connery [illegible]
William Vulcan Harrison hammer out thunder for [illegible]
Donovious tells how his Bridgets [illegible] the maternal Docticle was away. With other fun too numerous to mention, all for four cents.
Monthly PICAYUNE for October ready on Monday.

MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER—THE GREAT STRENGTHENER AND PAIN DESTROYER.—Simple and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A friend to health and comfort, an enemy to disease and pain. A harmless yet certain external remedy, applicable for the relief of pain at any time, in any part of the human system, and under all circumstances. If you suffer from pain anywhere, if pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until pain is not there. The Plaster [illegible] away, and PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED. Rheumatism, lumbago, weakness, nervousness, neuralgia, dyspepsia, coughs and colds, pains and aches of every kind, corns, are immediately relieved, and with a little patience, permanently cured, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, cheapest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in the world. It is within the reach of all, old and young, rich and poor, all may have it, and all should have it, who are [illegible] suffering in any way. Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price, 25 cents a Box.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
No. 19 Walker-st., New-York.

Sold by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Genuine Medicines in the United States and New-Jersey.

RURAL AFFAIRS.—FERTILIZATION, IMPORTANT Suggestions; Barley, Its History, Comparative value of Fertilizers, Farm Waste, Antiquity of the Lawton Blackberry. Barley Bread. The Fi[illegible] The Mount of Olives; Its History, with engraved Views showing the place resorted to by David, Solomon, the Saviour, Mary, Martha and Lazarus, etc.—very interesting. Given in this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED. All Newsmen sell it for 4 cents.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call for it. For salt rheum, old ulcers, scrofula and piles, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesroom, Nos. [illegible] Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR.—A PERFECT PICTURE of a Country Doctor at Home, On the Road, with his Horse and Gig; In Consultation; His Jealousy; His opinions; His Charges and his Influence. In this week's LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

IF YOU ARE A HOUSEKEEPER, READ DAILEY & CO.'S advertisement in the dry goods column of this paper. A PERUSAL will amply repay you.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—GEORGE NICHOLS, office No. [illegible] Broadway, will sell, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at No. 19 West 26th-st. THIS MORNING (Thursday,) at [illegible] o'clock, all the furniture in said house, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, marble top centre tables, Brussels and three-ply carpets, side tables, [illegible] stands, card tables, hall stands, &c., also, chamber furniture, sleeping rooms, furnished with marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses and feather beds; also, the bedding, marble-top washstands, side tables, chairs, carpets, etc., and mirrors. Also, superior kitchen furniture.

J. W. JACKSON, Attorney [illegible]

No. 3 Hanover-st. [illegible]

STOCK SALES AND PURCHASES.—THE undersigned respectfully notify the public that they continue to buy and sell stocks on commission from time to time.

They have made arrangements by which all orders will be executed on as favorable terms as previous to the failure of the resolution [illegible] thirty days. [illegible]

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE IN THE BUBBLE TOWER WITH CAPT. MONTRAVILLE.—See illustrating the GREAT BOOK in this week's NEW-YORKER. To be had of all newsdealers. Four [illegible] cents.

ST. GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH, NEW [illegible] mackerel, shad, whitefish and bluefish, in barrels, halves, quarters and kits; natural lard, new Dutch herring, [illegible] pork, mess beef, smoked beef, hams and tongues; [illegible] cheese, for sale by EARL, BARTHOLOMEW [illegible] No. 198 Greenwich-st.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT fire and burglar-proof safes, warranted free from dampness. Also, the celebrated Hobbs' Lock, for dwellings, stores, store-doors, &c. For sale at No. [illegible] [illegible]-lane, and Nos. 57 and 59 [illegible]

A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA AND indigestion, we think the Oxygenated Bitters are [illegible]. They are free from alcohol, and contain the [illegible] combined with other [illegible] oxygen, the chief vital element.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS. CLOSING OUT SALE Of the late firm of LANE & FOSTER. In consequence of the FAILURE Of the above firm, the balance of their Stock is now being sold off WITHOUT REGARD TO COST. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to inspect this stock, which, in addition to every desirable style of Dress Goods for Fall and Winter wear, contains a MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF SILKS. No. 317 Canal-st., near Warren.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS. Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods. INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS of the newest designs received by every steamer. Exclusive styles of MUSLIN, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS, in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway. One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION. [illegible] Jaconet sets at $3, worth $7. [illegible] Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3. [illegible] Jaconet Collars at $2 50 and $5, worth [illegible]. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! [illegible] Shawls with rich Chenille Borders. A new and beautiful article. Price from $6 to $16. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINO, Purchased at late Auction sales, And selling for 5s. per yard; worth 10s. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

RICH BAYADERE STRIPED SILKS. For 10s. per yard, worth $1 50 per yard. Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FALL CLOAKS AND MALTILLAS. GEORGE BRODIE, No. 300 Canal-st., (late No. 51,) Has now ready a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

CLOAKS FOR EARLY FALL WEAR. Also a small invoice of Opera Cloaks. Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS. EXPOSITION OF FRENCH CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, TRAVELING WRAPPERS, SPANISH CIRCULARS. As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.: PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, MOSCOW, and LONDON. WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE Will open his new store, with a stock of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS, On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst., With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments. WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Brandreth Building, Nos. 286 and 290 Canal-st., near Broadway.

631 BROADWAY. 633 IMMENSE REDUCTION In prices of Gas Fixtures. Our stock is the largest in America, and embraces more than 300 different patterns.

Three-light Chandeliers	$7 00
Four-light Chandeliers	$8 50
Five-light Chandeliers	$10 50
Six-light Chandeliers	$16 00
Hall Chandeliers	$3 00
Bedroom, folding brackets, two joints	75 cents.
Hall Brackets	50 cents.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO. West side Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

631 BROADWAY. 633 IMMENSE REDUCTION In prices for Silver-Plated Ware:

Silver-Plated Table Spoons the dozen	$3 75
Silver-Plated Table Forks the dozen	4 00
Silver-Plated Tea Spoons the dozen	1 50
Silver-Plated Casters, six Cut Bottles	4 75
Silver-Plated Cake Baskets	5 50
Silver-Plated Coffee Urns	12 00
Silver-Plated Tea Sets, six pieces	20 00

W. J. F. DAILY & CO. West side of Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

631 BROADWAY. 633 IMMENSE REDUCTION In prices for white and decorative French China and English Iron-stone China.

French Dinner sets, 154 pieces	$16 00
[illegible] Dinner sets	65 00
White Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 25
Gilt Edged Tea sets, 44 pieces	7 50
Decorative Tea sets, 44 pieces, very handsome	15 00

Also, an unequaled assortment of cut and pressed table glass, at greatly reduced prices. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO. West side of Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker.

THE IMPROVED SKIRT CORD. SEE SAMPLES AT CRYSTAL PALACE. Agent, J. P. TRAVERS, No. 167 William-st., New-York.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK. In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains: 2,000 new style Broché Bordered Shawls, at three-and-a-half dollars. 1,500 very superior Gold-Bordered Shawls, at four-and-a-half dollars. 500 very beautiful new style for present Fall at eight dollars. 2,000 elegant Shepherd's plaid, rich colored Stella Border, entirely new, at nine dollars. Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Paramatta, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR. MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. Ladies are invited to inspect the large assortment of LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL PATTERN BONNETS, comprising an elegant variety of new, beautiful and delicate fabrics for the FALL SEASON. GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, and BLACK LYONS SILKS, Suited for cloaks and Dresses, Are now on sale at retail, By the piece or yard. AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES. The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS For City retail trade, Will be exhibited this week. Both imported And of the subscriber's own manufacture; Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, Plain Velvet Cloaks, Beaver Cloth Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. JAMES GRAY & CO. have just opened their new stock of Fall Goods, of their own importation, containing a superb collection of REAL THREAD LACES, and RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES. No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

CARPETINGS. DOUGHTY & BROTHER, No. 341 Broadway, opposite the Park. Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

TWINES EXCLUSIVELY. JAMES P. TRAVERS, No. 167 William-st., New-York.

EMBROIDERIES. From Paris, just received. COLLARS AND SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS AND CAPES. [illegible] Sets, entirely new, infant's caps, insertions, edgings and bands. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway, HAS NOW OPEN A Superior Assortment of REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS, AND SCARFS, Some of which are the Finest EVER PRODUCED. [illegible] various Colors now worn.

RICH DRESS GOODS. JAMES GRAY & CO. will open this morning, a large assortment of New Fall Goods, of their own importation. RICH POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MERINOS, DELAINES and PRINTS. No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverly-place.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR TWINES. J. P. TRAVERS, No. 167 William-st., New-York. Twines suitable for hardware and dry-goods dealers, ship-chandlers, grocers, druggists, book-binders, stationers, upholsterers, fishermen, paper-makers, &c.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT INVENTION—CLOTHING WITHOUT SEAM. Manufactured only at Matteawan, N. Y., by the SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, AND SOLD AT ITS DEPOT, No. 22 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK. Overcoats of great variety and latest styles, Pea-Jackets, Pants, Vests, Leggins, Moccasins, Mittens, &c., &c. These fabrics are woven in the wool, without any seam, will always retain their shape, and in point of strength, warmth, durability, cheapness and all other desirable qualities, are unquestionably superior to any and all other styles of clothing, as all who test them must admit. Dealers in Clothing are invited to call and examine.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at Nos. 90 and 92 Chambers-st., upstairs.

WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING FROM auction, 25 cases and bales of goods, damaged on board the Clara Brookman, from Liverpool, consisting of blankets, delaines, debeges, drapery, muslin and linen thread. Also, a large invoice of black silks, bought at an Assignee's sale at a great sacrifice. Lots of cheap goods received daily from auction at W. K. PEYTON'S cheap Dry Goods Store No. 284 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MILLINERY.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS, RICH OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS, CHENILLE AND VELVET BONNET MATERIALS, &c. are offered (for cash only) at low prices, at No. 318 Broadway, corner of Pearl-st., HOMER & KETCHUM.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION, AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS.—J. SPENCE & SONS, No. 27 Division-st., will open on Wednesday, 16th, Paris pattern bonnets, also, a large assortment of ribbons, silks, satins, velvets, feathers, flowers, &c., for the Fall trade.

MILLINERY.—MRS. G. SCHLEGEL, NO. 577 Broadway, will open on Thursday, Sept. 17, a most extensive and beautiful assortment of Paris pattern bonnets. Milliners and merchants supplied at low prices.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE, East 13th-st., near 4th-av. The Preliminary Course of Lectures will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. Opening Lecture by Prof. BARKER. Lectures will be delivered daily on one or more of the following Subjects:
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, by Prof. GREEN.
Amputations, by Prof. CARNOCHAN.
Diseases Peculiar to Women, by Prof. BARKER.
Analytical Chemistry, by Prof. DOREMUS.
Diseases of the Skin, by Prof. COX.
Auscultation and Percussion, by J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.
Practical Obstetrics, by CHAS. A. BUDD, M. D.
The Chemical Labratory will be opened for instruction in the Analysis of Poisons, on MONDAY, Sept. 28.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

A MEETING OF THE ELEVENTH WARD Republican Association was held at No. 200 6th-st. on Tuesday evening, Sept. 15. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, a good number of new members were proposed and received into the Association. The meeting then went into the nomination and election of a President, and CHARLES PERLEY, Esq., was elected on the first ballot, by an almost unanimous vote. A Committee of ten was then appointed to confer with like Committees from the Xth, XIIIth and XVIIth Wards in relation to the selection of proper candidates for Senator and Councilmen, after which the meeting adjourned. This Association has regular weekly meetings at No. 200 6th-st., and the interest in the cause is increasing rapidly.

EIGHTH, NINTH AND FIFTEENTH WARDS, ATTENTION.—At an informal meeting of Republicans, held in the lower part of the IXth Ward, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That we invite the Republican electors of the VIIIth, IXth and XVth Wards, comprising the Fifth Aldermanic District, bounded by Spring-st., Broadway, 4th-st., Christopher-st. and North River, to meet at the Bleecker Buildings on FRIDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of effecting an organization in the said District. By order. T. G. GIRVAN, Chairman.

NINTH WARD.—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association, will be held at the Bleecker Buildings, THIS EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order. JOHN KEYSER, President. N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

PEACHES AND CREAM.—A FRUIT FESTIVAL will be given by the Ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, THIS EVENING, at Commercial Hall, corner of Montgomery and Green sts. Doors open at 5 P. M., and continue open through the evening. A beautiful display of fruits, flowers, &c., may be expected.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Ladies' Kansas Aid Society will be held at No. 19 Lamartine-place, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the appropriation of its fund.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts. —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 216—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 171—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 250—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 318—Greenwich-st., Nos. 26, 36, 63, 63, 67, 75, 101, 113, 164, 178—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 139, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 167—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 256, 292, 298—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 471—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 61—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 16—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, [illegible], 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 31, 27, 33, 36, 71, 67, 89, [illegible], 123, 160, 162, 178—Worth-st., Nos. 67, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 72, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 294—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 428, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.
All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next. E. C. HANCE, Register.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH annual target excursion; contended for 25 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 66 muskets. Captain PETRIE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITNEY & DEWEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT J. DEWEY assumes the liabilities, and is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. WM. A. WHITNEY, ALBERT J. DEWEY. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DEWEY & KIRK, for the transaction of the Clothing and Tailoring Business, at No. 76 Fulton-st., corner Gold-st. ALBERT J. DEWEY, A. D. KIRK. Sept. 9, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. PETER ROBERTS, H. T. CROSBY. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1857.

THE FIRM OF LE GRAND CANNON & Co. is dissolved, and all persons are forbid trusting any individual on my account or on account of said firm of LE GRAND CANNON & CO. LE GRAND CANNON. Sept. 15, 1857.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, Free from Poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Musquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice. Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., four story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 44, finished in the best style, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Apply on the premises. Also the house and lot No. 160 East 21st-st., built in the best manner, all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 100 ft. House 25 by 48 ft. Apply on the premises for either of the above dwellings.

$200.—HANDSOME TWO-STORY NEW brick house for sale, in Brooklyn, at a bargain, only 15 minutes from the ferries; the house is built in the best possible manner by day work, and the location is pleasant and healthy; it has gas and all the modern improvements. Lot 100 feet deep. Cost $3,300; price $2,600, $200 cash, balance by mortgage and installments. Apply on the premises, No. 85 Butler-st., or of the owner, C. J. MURPHY, No. 94 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story English basement house, No. 142 West 40th-st., substantially built and furnished with all the modern improvements; healthy location, pleasant neighborhood, and convenient of access by City cars. Terms liberal. Apply to W. A. CARTER, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich.

FOR SALE—40 LOTS, WITH COTTAGE AND barn, at a sacrifice price, situated on the plank road, near Fulton-av., Brooklyn—Fulton-av. cars pass the premises every few minutes. Capitalists desirous of making one of the best investments ever offered in the city of Brooklyn will apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE TWO-story house, with attic and basement rooms, built in the best manner, and in perfect order, with every convenience for a genteel family. Apply on the premises, Buena Vista-av., third house on the right, south of the depôt, or to J. C. LUCE, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 162 Hammond-st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. G. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M. of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON ACCOMMODATing terms, in the VIIIth Ward, No. 103 Varick-st., near Canal-st., a three-story, high-basement house, with all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first-rate order; in a good neighborhood; also, part of the furniture will be sold, if required. Inquire on the premises, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, IN A GENTEEL NEIGHborhood, parlor floor, marble mantels and sliding doors, front and back basements, with pantries and room on third floor, in a new house; rent $15 per month, at 271 West 46th-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH OR without partial board, at No. 21 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. The family is small, and the house is newly furnished and has all the modern improvements.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS, 100 BY 25, IN THE NEW building No. 636 Broadway. Also, a basement. Rent low. Inquire in the store.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET, WITHOUT board; the whole of second story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, without children, or a party of single gentlemen, at No. 42 University-place, one block from Broadway.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 35 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL NEATly furnished house, convenient to the Fulton, South or Wall-st. ferry. Address Box No. 2,974 New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Mathew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED IN the Hudson Highlands, nearly opposite West Point, with six acres of land. For full particulars, apply to Dr. YOUNG, Astor House, entrance on Vesey-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON SHREWSBURY River of about 110 acres; it will be sold cheap, as the owner intends removing West this Fall. For further particulars, inquire of Capt. PARKES, (*Ocean Wave*,) or JACKSON WILLIAMS, foot of Barclay-st., Merchants' Dispatch Office.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a well-improved farm of 230 acres of excellent land in one of the best farming counties in the State of Ohio, convenient to railroads and Canada. Address, for three days, W. B. H., box No. 2,142 General Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF SUPERIOR land, (120 acres,) or two of 60 acres each, finely situated on plank road, beyond Jamaica, L. I., adapted to country seats, gardening, &c., for cash or part Brooklyn property. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies, at the foot of 13th-st., East River. She is 724 tons, 280 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two Lighthall beam engines, 42-inch cylinder and 9-feet stroke. In fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 221 South-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR AN INDUStrious person. Five Grover & Baker's quilting machines, in prime order, and in full operation. The purchaser will have the good will of the work of the shop. Apply at No. 216 Broadway, under Howard Hotel, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 30,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 6 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken.
All estimates will be opened on the 16th September next. The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.
All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J." EDMUND CHARLES, President. CHARLES CLINTON.
In consequence of unavoidable delay, caused in making a map of the general distribution and specifications for the same, the Commissioners will postpone the opening of the bids for the above works until the 23d inst., in order to allow a reasonable time for all parties to present their bids. EDMUND CHARLES, President. CHARLES CLINTON.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 29th day of September next, at their office, No. 73 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 26, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for, (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year. The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same. Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 73 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. EDMUND CHARLES, President. CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners, No. 88 White-st., for a three-story building suitable for their occupation. Said building should be at least 25 feet front by 75 feet deep, 3 stories high above the street, with dry basement. The location must be between the Park and Broome-st., and within two blocks of Broadway. GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, *pro tem.*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF ELEGANT CARRIAGE horses, 16 hands high, bright bay, and very showy in harness, kind and gentle, and perfectly sound, 7 and 8 years old. Inquire at PHILIP CLEARY'S Livery Stable, 16th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MULES, 16 HANDS high, 6 years old, well broke and gentle. Inquire of SANDY HIGGINS, at Burr & Co's, No. 124 South-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages, and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages.
Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Bates, Mareslus, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hatfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Oothout, &c., &c.
If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters, (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

F. M. W. REDFIELD'S (formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S) FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 128 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place. The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 589 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,003 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

TEACHERS ARRANGING STUDIES FOR their Autumn Schools, and desirous of reliable and practical Text Books, are respectfully requested to examine the several books of the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES. A full course of School and College Text Books, prepared wholly by experienced Teachers, in which are included Sanders' Progressive Readers, Thompson's Arithmetics, Willson's Histories, Fasquelle's French Course, Woodbury's German Series, Gray's Botanies, Hitchcock's Geology, Wells' Natural Philosophy, just published; Schuster's Drawing Books, Bradbury's School Music, McElligott's Etymological Works, Wells' Grammar, &c. All tried, practical and scholarly works. A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE sent, prepaid, on application. Specially favorable terms on copies for examination and first introduction. IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 828 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 278 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, J. R. BOYD, Principals.
Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 21 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 46 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 38 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 928 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 135 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above, R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 14. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new, systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English, and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., will be re-opened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

PRIVATE TUITION IN FRENCH.—PROfessor A. BASSET is about organizing his morning, afternoon and evening classes in French, at his residence, No. 48 7th-av., corner of 14th-st. He feels confident that after thirty years of experience, he can give full satisfaction to those pupils who are willing to patronise him.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday Sept. 15, 1857.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 34 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH'S SCHOOL for young ladies, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Newburgh. Terms $250 per annum for board and instruction. French is the language of the family.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—NO. 38 EAST 28th-st.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 340 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

INSTRUCTION.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—The annual course of lectures in this Institution commences on the first Wednesday in November (4th) and continues sixteen weeks. The preceding course will be opened on the second Wednesday in October. Clinical lectures at the Buffalo Hospital throughout the entire term, by Professors Hamilton and Flint. Fees—including Matriculation and Hospital tickets, $75. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $20. For further information or circulars, address THOMAS F. ROCHESTER, Dean of the Faculty. BUFFALO, July, 1857.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals. Application may be made at the institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 49 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 23 West 18th-st.—Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A class in English and in French Literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Oct. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young Ladies who may desire to pursue those studies will be admitted to the Course at $25 per quarter. Applications may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT personally or by letter, at the above address.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (from which Mr. Swinburne retired,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan so long and successfully adopted, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys; no day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN PASTEL, OIL AND WATER COLORS.—Mrs. E. SPAFARD, having withdrawn from the Packer Collegiate Institute, will be ready, after Oct. 1, to receive pupils at her own residence, Ryerson-st., one block south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Terms made known on application.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—No. 609 BROADWAY.—Evening lessons for business men. Mr. DOLBEAR'S new method of teaching double entry practically on plans of real business, gives a better practical knowledge of accounts in twenty lessons than the old methods do in six months. Two $10 seats for evening vacant. Regular terms $20.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, schools with pupils, parents with circulars of schools gratuitous. Principals wishing pupils are invited to call. Teachers wishing positions should address SMITH & BOYD.

MR. CHARLES HAHN—FROM THE CONSERvatories of Music at Leipzig, continues giving lessons on the piano and violin, also accompaniment lessons. Address No. 54 Great Jones-st., or by letter at BREUSING'S music depôt, No. 701 Broadway.

MR. J. R. THOMAS BEGS TO INFORM his pupils that he has returned from Europe, and is ready to resume his instructions in singing. Communications to be addressed to him at Messrs. WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239, or at Messrs. FIRTH, POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTERS' and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 61 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

MLLE. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French School on Monday, Sept. 14.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing, and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young Ladies will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its 12th year on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 103 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MR. AND MME. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 307 and 309 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

MISSES MERCER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 56 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 250 West 22d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at No. 38 Union-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 237 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on Monday, Sept. 7. D. POMEROY, Principal.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 194 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 3 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH, BY J. DE LAUNAY, OF Paris, No. 536 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 22 East 20th-st.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term commences Sept. 14. E. A. SMITH.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. E. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 34 East 22d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 7. (Residence No. 60 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 47 Madison-av.

MRS. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 15 East 21st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 42 East 21st-st.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. 693 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE a few pupils daily this week for classes private instruction in penmanship. Full success guaranteed to all. O. B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.
From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.
From the Home Journal.
In every profession there is a recognized leading master whose preeminence is so decided, that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preeminent person and recognized head of the profession.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year. Term opens Sept. 14.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 128 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

TEACHERS.

MISS E. NEYRAGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of Paris, who has for several years taught successfully in one of the best schools in New-York, offers her services to schools and families in the City and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1,009 Broadway, corner of 36th-st., after three o'clock.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS been educated in Paris and has much experience in teaching, wishes to find an engagement of three hours in a school, and desires, also, to devote the remainder of her time to the education of a limited number of young ladies at her own or the ladies' residence. English, French, music and drawing. The best references given. Address I. M., Box No. 139 Post-Office, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS SEVERAL YEARS' experience would teach music, French, German and English, which languages she speaks fluently, in compensation for a home with a family residing in New-York. Ample references. Address M. M. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

TUTOR WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY COMpetent as an English and Classical and French scholar that can devote three hours per day teaching the children in a gentleman's family. Address with name and references, Box No. 3,013 Lower Post-Office.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO teach music, French and the English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation as governess in a family, or as music teacher in a school. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,280 Post-Office.

A GRADUATE, FRENCH GENTLEMAN, aged 26, of unexceptionable habits, and fully competent, wishes a situation in an academy, or private family. Besides his own language he will teach Latin and Greek. Address PATUREL & CO., No. 238 Pearl-st.

TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED BY EXPErience in the education of young ladies, desires an engagement as resident or daily teacher, in a school or family. Address Box No. 3,296, Post-Office, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe.
Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT PEARL INLAID 7-OCTAVE rosewood pianoforte for sale, finished with four round corners, rich scalloped legs, elegant carved legs; has no fault or blemish; fine rich tone, and is a superb piano throughout; celebrated City makers; fully warranted; cost, a few months ago, $600; will be sold for $300; can be seen any time during the day or evening, at No. 678 4th-av., near the Crystal Palace. N. B.—Inducements will be offered to a cash buyer.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANOFORTES, No. 422 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos, very low. Some splendid second-hand Pianos, nearly new, for $200, $175, $150 to $25. New and second-hand Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, and 330 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

PIANO-FORTES.—T. J. HARRISON, HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 186 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7½ octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of their own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAGONAL 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by a celebrated maker, and warranted; cost $[illegible]; has been used a few months, and will be sold for $[illegible], the owner going to Europe. Can be seen at No. 141 5th-st.

T. GILBERT & CO., PIANO FORTES WITH NEW ACTION AND SCALE.—Only warerooms in New-York Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal. Attention is requested to our Pianos by persons visiting Crystal Palace.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 388 Bowery. Open every evening.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st., in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.
WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, Committee of Board of School Officers of VIth Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 48 Chatham-st. and No. 23 Bowery. Cases made in every style; silver-plated, brass, zinc and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old show-cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and wareroom, No. 4 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 11 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 498 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE NEWEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

STEPHEN R. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 167 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] REGULAR [illegible] SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

[illegible]

$50 each.
$100 each.
$100 each.
$50 each.
$100 each.
$17 each.
$100 each.
$100 each.
$50 each.
$100 each.
$100 each.
$100 each.
[illegible] shares Brunswick City Land Co., (hypothecated) ... $100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. No checks received in payment for securities unless certified.

Special sale on SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds, and other securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also special sales of the same on any other days when required.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission.

Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, SEPT. 17, AT 10 O'CLOCK—Without reserve, all the splendid furniture in the residence of Mr. [illegible], No. 12[illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d avs., consisting of parlor, dining-room bedroom and kitchen furniture, bedding of all kinds; a splendid rosewood piano-forte, pearl keys, cost $600 on the 15th May; carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatelle; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel glasses, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs, spring Voltaire chairs, English Brussels tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers and side-tables; rosewood library bookcases, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware; table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Persons purchasing at this sale must remove the furniture immediately, as the owner is going South.

J. L. [illegible], Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—J. L. SMITH will sell, on FRIDAY, Sept. 18, at [illegible] o'clock, without reserve, at residence No. 1[illegible] West [illegible]-st., all the splendid solid carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich style satin brocatel; one very fine rosewood piano-forte, a very sweet-toned instrument; lace window-curtains and shades, large pier and mantel frames, clocks, Dresden and French China vases, gold-framed oil-paintings, rosewood marble-top etagere, do. corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; spring Voltaire chairs, English Brussels tapestry and three-ply carpets; mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, and side-tables; rosewood library bookcase, solid walnut extension table, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, solid walnut, mahogany and rosewood gothic bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses, do. extra fine spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oval mirrors, mantel ornaments, toilet sets, &c.; also, a general assortment of French China tea, dinner and breakfast ware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship, if necessary. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 18th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Lafayette-place, the property of a family removing to the country, consisting of velvet carpets, carved gilt pier glasses and cornices to match, lace curtains, fine carved rosewood suite parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatelle, nearly new; fancy chairs, carved rosewood etageres, satin lined, made by Meeks; rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; very rich ormolu clocks and real bronze and ormolu candelabras; ormolu chandeliers and costly side brackets; oval pier glasses, bronzes, &c.; Brussels carpets, three-ply do., only used a few months; mantle ornaments, brocatelle curtains, arm-chairs, covered in morocco; black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, first rate mattresses and pillows, and other furniture of the best quality; china, glass and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, at the residence No. 2[illegible] West 2[illegible]-st., near 8th-av.—The parlors are elegantly furnished with the best of rosewood furniture; Splendid rosewood piano-forte, city made and fully warranted, rosewood parlor suites, full sets, in satin brocade; centre and side tables, richly carved; 2 elegant rosewood card tables, large pier and oval glasses, oil-paintings, containing a great variety of subjects; rich and expensive clocks, elegant velvet parlor carpets, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, very costly rosewood hall stand, &c., dining and extension tables, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, card and other fancy tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, stair carpets, &c. Also, basement and dining-room furniture, glassware, elegant China tea sets, cutlery, common crockery, &c.

The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock in the dining-room, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—D. SCOTT WILL SELL AT public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., a parcel of land, comprising fifty desirable lots near Bergen Four Corners, on an omnibus route, one mile from the Jersey City Ferry. This property is beautifully situated on elevated ground, in the midst of a highly improved and improving neighborhood. Its situation, accessibility, low rates of living, stages, &c., render it very attractive and desirable to persons engaged in business in the City and desiring to live economically with retreat [illegible] out of it. The lots will be sold separately or in villa plots, as purchasers may prefer, and on accommodating terms. For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 15 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MORSE, ASSIGNEE'S SALE of a large and valuable stock of ready made clothing, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st. The stock comprises every variety of seasonable clothing—in all over 5,000 garments, among which will be found frock sack Raglans, over coats, business coats, &c., in every variety of fabric and texture; pantaloons, in great variety; silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests, piece goods, shirts, trimmings, &c., all made up in the best manner, for the present season, and well worthy the attention of City and country buyers. Sale positively, without reserve, by order of Assignees. Catalogues at sale.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, Sept. 17, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., 250 packages and lots well assorted hardware; also, four cases French tinned ware; also, for account of underwriters, one cask assorted awls, damaged on the voyage; also, part of a stock of hardware. Catalogues now ready.

N. B.—On FRIDAY, Sept. 18, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of [illegible] and [illegible] sts., Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, an entire stock of hardware, stoves, [illegible], tin man's tools, &c., &c. Terms at sale.

E. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 144 West 26th-st., all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered in gold and green damask; gilt frame oval and pier glasses, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, paintings, &c., &c. Bedroom Furniture: Mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, chairs, tete-a-tetes, mirrors, together with a general assortment of dining-room furniture, crockery, cutlery, &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder. Deposits required from all parties unknown to the auctioneer. House-to-let. Inquire of the auctioneer.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WILKINS & LIVINGSTON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1857, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. [illegible] Lexington-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., the entire furniture contained in said house [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made in Paris; marbles, bronzes, works of art, splendid match team of horses, harness, carriage, &c., &c., the property of Professor Brandon, who is compelled on account of ill health, to seek a change of climate. F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, the 17th of September, inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, in the forenoon, all the splendid and costly furniture belonging to Professor Brandon, at his residence, No. 5 West 14th-st., near 5th-av., the whole forming really the most splendid and recherché description of household furniture offered at public auction for many years, but a small description of which can be given in this advertisement.

PARLORS.—Elegant medallion velvet carpets, made from a pattern to order by Bright, of England; the most superb solid rosewood parlor suite, carved to order in Paris, cost $1,000, covered in satin, with slip covers; also, one suite of an entire new style, said to be the most expensive ever made; solid rosewood centre tables, statuary, marble top etageres, corner stands, heavy damask and lace curtains; two large French plate mantel mirrors, costly China and marble vases; elegant mantel clock, runs one year; large French plate pier glass, with gold base and marble slab; superior oil-paintings, of high cost and acknowledged merit, by old artists, among which are "the Descent from the Cross," by Sellers; "Mercy's Dream," from Pilgrim's Progress; grand-action seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, expensively carved, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, acknowledged by professors one of the best toned instruments in this country.

Also, at 1 o'clock precisely, his splendid double match team of carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, with double harness and carriage, blankets, fly nets, whip, lady's side saddle, &c., &c.; the whole forming the most superb private establishment in the City.

DINING ROOM.—Solid oak extension table, 16 feet, rich French China ware, crystal cut glass ware, silver ware, ivory and pearl cutlery, rosewood secretary, side tables with marble tops, ladies' French secretary, Brussels carpets, heavy lace curtains, oval mirrors, &c., &c.

Also, all the bedroom furniture, consisting of full suites of rosewood and solid black walnut, covered with green plush and hair cloth of the best description, beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, spring mattresses, ingrain and Brussels carpets, mirrors, oil-cloths, stair carpets, rosewood hall stand, gaschandeliers, basement furniture, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence. The auctioneer calls the special notice of all those in want of expensive household furniture to this sale, every article of which will positively be sold without reserve. The above sale being positive and without any limits, the auctioneer will require a satisfactory cash deposit from every buyer without any exceptions. Parties wishing to purchase the above elegant residence may apply to HOMER MORGAN, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st. Sale positive. Catalogues ready at 9 o'clock on morning of sale.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,700,000.—CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,700,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed, "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at office of Coaming & Co., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in cash.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT, Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a Committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the Road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, MORRIS K. JESSUP, EDWARD BEMENT, E. T. H. GIBSON, J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF THE Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz: 89, 104, 116, 132, 157, 164, 175, 191, 208, 232, 266, 272, 281, 305, 313, 387, 391, 410, 450, 454, 490, 491, 495, 504, 1,290, 1,295, 1,309, 1,315, 1,351, 1,369, 1,373—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each, and 613, 561, 568, 573, 608, 615, 659, 662, 745, 775, 776, 804, 807, 832, 849, 918, 909, 928, 950, 971, 1,003, 1,071, 1,080, 1,087, 1,108, 1,111, 1,112, 1,116, 1,140, 1,147, 1,148, 1,151, 1,191, 1,198, 1,216, 1,218, 1,224, 1,242—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each; together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par and accrued interest, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above-mentioned numbers will cease on the 1st November next.

JOHN ELIOT THAYER, J. M. FORBES, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN, Trustees.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1858. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845.

A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

NOTICE.—WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE.—The accounts of Shepherd Knapp and George Briggs, trustees of this mortgage, and of Shepherd Knapp, appointed receiver in the suit to foreclose the same, having been referred to me for examination, allowance and report by the Court of Chancery, for the County of Bennington, in the State of Vermont, notice is hereby given that I will attend to said examination on the 23d day of September inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Wakeman, Latting & Phelps, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, when and where all bondholders and others interested are notified to attend. JOHN PIERPOINT, Special Master.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 26th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR interest on the bonds of the KERSOENE OIL COMPANY, maturing on the 1st October next, will then be paid on presentation at the office, No. 10 Beaver-st. By order of the Board. G. W. AUSTIN, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN.—SEVERAL SMALL SUMS to loan on bond and mortgage of real estate in this City. Apply at the office No. 16 Warren-st., 3d story.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. [illegible], Dentist, No. 251 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ¾ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting any roots, and prevent the [illegible].

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. M. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffernss and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10¼ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 6:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.

No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Southern risks taken.

Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.

Application may be made by mail.

Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. B. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suares,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv'r. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alva E. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 18th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship COLUMBIA will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. This line is composed of side-wheel steamships only. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina, and the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wed'd'y, Sept. 16, 7 A. M.	Wed'd'y, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.
Sat'rd'y, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Sat'rd'y, Sept. 19, 6 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour, until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. CHAS. DEERING, will leave New-York from Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Fare between New-York and Boston ... $3 00
Fare to Newport ... 1 50

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MORFORD, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M., 3, 5½ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9¼ A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches from $60 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES VERY LOW.—The subscriber has an invoice of silver English patent lever watches, which he is selling off at very low prices, every one being warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, at No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.—THREE YEARS IN THE FIELD.—Also, PRINCE'S NEW DIP PEN. Every writer should see these pens before purchasing elsewhere, as they are the only perfect pens in this world. Depot No. 2[illegible] Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts. Single pens sent by mail.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $3 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum?

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Is a genuine vegetable extract, infinitely superior to any other for purifying the blood, and cure of scrofula, salt rheum, ulcers, fever sores, [illegible] cutaneous eruptions, liver complaints, bronchitis, [illegible], female irregularities, loss of appetite and general debility.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,

Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. The female's infallible monthly restorative mailed free, with full directions, on receipt of $1. Address letters to Dr. DUBOIS, No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and No. 363 Hudson-st.

MR. JOBSON, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL College of Surgeons of Edinburg, and formerly Dentist to the Royal Family of England, now receives patients and pupils at No. 59 East 14th-st., (corner of Union-square,) New-York.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 764 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

NORTH RIVER DISPENSARY.—OLD DR. CORBITT is consulted privately at No. 118 Charlton-st., opposite Pier No. 45 North River. He warrants a cure without mercury. A preventive always on hand. Recent cases cured in two or three days. Open from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.

NEW-YORK HEALTH INSTITUTE—NO. 4 Union-Square. Resident Physician, CHARLES GUILMETTE, M. D., Professor of Vocal Physiology, and Lecturer on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, &c. Lady Principal, Miss J. ALDRICH.

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHŒA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all druggists.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 3 steam printing-presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 80 Water-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM, with power, at No. 235 West 18th-st., near 9th-av. Also, a Machine Shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, No. 235 West 18th-st., near 9th-av.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMPROVED over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York, up-stairs.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra finish of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal in the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Coburn's extra Lard and Tallow Oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior ornamentation, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES BOUTON and STERLING SMITH, Plaintiffs, against AMBROSE STEVENS and JOHN W. WOODRUFF, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant JOHN W. WOODRUFF: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, Chemical Bank Building, No. 88 Bowery, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-four cents with interest on one hundred and forty dollars and [illegible] cents from the 15th day of July, and interest on one hundred and forty-five dollars and fourteen cents from the 15th August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1857.

SAMUEL BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 88 Bowery, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d of Sept., 1857. SAMUEL BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

s3-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANN DAVEY against JOHN DAVEY.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 51 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 1, 1857. JAMES W. WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Liberty-street.

The said complaint in this action was this day filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Sept. 3, 1857. JAMES W. WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

s10-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD C. BULL against JOHN HINES and HANNAH, his wife, Rebecca McGee, John Ballon, Thomas Adams and James McChesney, E. Bowyer Hale, Charles T. Cromwell, Sarah Gray, Michael Barnard, and George E. Fairchild.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 70 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1857.

BLANKE, GAKEY & CROMWELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

a14-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEWIS S. DOD against HARRIET DOD, otherwise called HARRIET DOD, and JOHN CLARK.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, JOHN CLARK: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1857.

TOMLINSON, WALDEN & [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 4 New-st.

au27-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN W. RAYNOR against CHRISTIANA RAYNOR.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, on the 8th day of May, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Greenport, Suffolk County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, May 8, 1857.

B. K. PAYNE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Greenport, Suffolk County, N. Y.

au27-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN P. BATCHELDER against ALBERT G. BAGLEY.—To the defendant. Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 2d day of September, 1857, in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars with interest from the 1st day of January, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 11, 1857.

WM. M. ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

s3-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 5[illegible] Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated June 18, 1857.

JOHN B. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, Executors.

jel8-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GRAFF, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton streets, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated June [illegible], 1857.

SIGMUND ROSENBERG, Administrator.

je25-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office No. 1[illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 6, 1857.

FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor.

jy9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857.

MARIA G. MEAD, Administratrix.

jy9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, tailor, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 1[illegible] William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3[illegible] day of November next.—Dated, New-York, April 2[illegible], 1857.

ALANSON ROBINSON, Executor.

ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 131 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1857.

GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor.

my28-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS H. LORETT, No. 452 Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN, Executrix.

my7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 1[illegible] East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.

JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

au27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 7 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1857.

EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c.

my21-law6mTh*

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

No. [illegible] BROADWAY,

Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their

[illegible]

SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICES.

In offering this inducement, their stock will be found complete with every article in their line.

[illegible]

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS, MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

Are invited to avail themselves of so rare an opportunity [illegible].

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[illegible]

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 15, 7 P. M.

[illegible]

The People vs. James P. Donnelly.—The first witness called by the prosecution was George A. Moses, a brother of the murdered man. The last time he saw him alive was at Richmond, Va., on the [illegible], when he purchased a railroad ticket for him (Albert) as he was about starting north; witness identified a set of gold sleeve-buttons as the property of his brother; also, a letter found in the pocket of his brother's clothes as in the hand-writing of his mother. He also stated that his brother was engaged in canvassing for subscribers to [illegible].

Cross-Examined.—That there were no private marks upon the buttons by which he could identify them; [illegible] had seen Dr. Finnell; did not think he had made any threats to him; had no words with him about coming to give evidence; had words with him about a card he had put in the papers, stating that [illegible] brother had died of delirium tremens.

[illegible], a Spaniard, was sworn. (His testimony was taken through an interpreter.)—He was the man who had deposited the money which defendant used and lost in gambling with Moses; he testified to the amount, and denomination of the gold pieces, viz.: Twelve five-dollar pieces, two ten-dollar, and one twenty-dollar; that he was staying at the house with his family, and went to New-York on Friday to return the next day; that he deposited the money on Wednesday evening [illegible] morning previous; that defendant knew [illegible] was coming back; that the money was not [illegible] account of the books, but that he meant to use [illegible] that he told defendant to enter the [illegible] the books; that Mr. Smith subsequently paid him the same money back again, or money of precisely the same description; no one else was present when he deposited the money with defendant; did not tell defendant that he meant to call for the money when he came back. Some words in Spanish passed between the witness and the prisoner, and the interpreter, on being questioned, said witness asked if he was not correct in saying no one was present at the transaction, and the reply was that he was not correct.

Dr. Edward F. Taylor was sworn. He was a practicing physician at Middletown; was at the Seaview House on the first day of August last; saw the dead body of a man in a room in the third story; made a cursory examination of it; found a wound on the left side of the neck, about six inches deep and two inches in length; was under the impression that the jugular vein was severed; the carotid artery was not touched; did not make a thorough examination at this time; was present on the Monday following at the burying-ground at Chapel Hill, in company with Dr. Finnell, of New-York, and Drs. Cook, Vought and Taylor, (witness' father,) of this county; the wound was made by a pointed instrument with sharp edges; the wound was sufficient to produce death; he noticed blood in the next room to the one in which he found the body at the hotel—room No. 36, next to the stairs; he noticed blood on the walls and on the door-casings; also noticed blood in the room in which the body lay.

Cross-examined.—The wound indicated a severe blow, requiring muscular strength; a man would not die in a moment from such a wound; might survive for a time; the instrument passed between the windpipe and the spine, knocking a piece off the spine, and leaving the mark of the instrument on the bone; one of Dr. Thompson's men came for me on the 1st of August; he did not tell me that defendant sent for me.

Dr. John Vought deposed that he is a physician at Freehold; had been practicing fifteen years; was at the *post-mortem* examination of the body of Moses at Chapel Hill, referred to by Dr. Taylor; the wound originally was two inches wide and six inches deep; a branch of the carotid artery was severed; an incision in the gullet about one-quarter of an inch wide; the wound passed over the fourth vertebra at the junction of the fifth, chipping off a piece of the spine; my impression was that the jugular was severed; the wound would produce death; the carotid artery was bare; a hair's-breadth further would have severed it; the effect of severing the carotid artery is instant death.

Cross-examined.—Life might have been preserved if surgical instruments and appliances had been at hand; it was a very dangerous wound; there were no evidences of surgical treatment about the wound except a simple compress; Moses was buried on the night of the same day that he died, and had been two days in the grave when the examination was made; the wound narrowed to a point as it went in; could tell how far the wound had been enlarged from the original wound; he laid it open all the way down.

Direct examination resumed.—If proper surgical assistance had been at hand, it was possible to have saved Moses' life, but not probable that it would have been done, the gullet being wounded, life would have to be sustained by a tube; the tissues, &c., were wounded in such a way as to render the chances of saving life very improbable; the original wound was a clear incision, and showed where a second incision had been made, (at the examination by Dr. Taylor,) by a ragged edge—a little notch.

Cross-examination resumed.—The original wound was two inches wide, and through the integuments the second incision was made by Dr. Taylor at the first examination.

Direct.—Dr. Taylor was present, and pointed out the incision he made.

The Court here adjourned to 9 o'clock in the morning.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.

George A. Moses was recalled, and identified a pocket-book taken from the clothes of the deceased.

Augustus D. Tompkins was sworn—He made a map of the rooms in the Seaview House, the same which were shown him (by counsel;) they consisted of diagrams of the third floor, on which the murder was committed, the first and second floors, and representations of the grounds around the Hotel; these diagrams were exhibited to the Jury.

Cross-Examined.—He was at the Seaview House, daily, from August 1 to September 1; resided three miles from there; was there to take testimony; he arrived there between two and three P. M., August 1; took the clothing out of the rooms and showed them to George A. Moses; was at the Seaview House to take charge of the clothing and witnesses.

Q.—Did you see any one take possession of Mr. Donnelly's clothing or effects?

Objected to and ruled out as new matter not adverted to in the direct examination. The defendant's counsel asked the Court to note their exceptions.

Examination resumed.—To the District-Attorney—Mr. Lent, residing at the House, pointed out the clothing which belonged to him.

William W. Smith, examined by the District-Attorney—Was proprietor of the Seaview House; his guests during the Summer months, and the employes, were mostly from New-York; Donnelly was his book-keeper; he employed him about the 1st of July; he slept in room No. 46, third floor, with William Bennett, the steward of the house; on the [illegible] of July Bennett was in New-York; he returned Aug. 1, in the evening; the witness was slightly acquainted with Albert S. Moses; the deceased went to witness' house about July 26; he acted as barkeeper in the absence of Mr. Lent; Mr. Lent left the day that the deceased came, and returned on the 1st of August; Mr. Lent occupied room No. 34; there was a door between No. 34 and No. 36, where the deceased slept; there were doors to both rooms opening upon the passage; witness called Donnelly about 4½ A. M., the morning of the 1st of August, and told him it was time to get up and call the servants; Donnelly answered "All right;" after he called him he returned to his room, No. 28, on the second floor; there was a roofed piazza on the second floor in front of his room, the steps from which led to the yard; returned to his room he partially dressed himself and went down stairs; asked the porter if Donnelly had come down yet; he had not; the porter went up to call him and came down again; Donnelly came down shortly after, at about five o'clock,—perhaps a little later; Donnelly, when he came down, unlocked the safe, took the books out and laid them on the desk. Witness left him doing this and went up to his own room and finished dressing himself; he staid in his room about ten minutes, when he heard a stifled cry of murder and a great noise on the floor above, as of persons running around; he went out into the hall and the first thing he saw was Mr. Donnelly, some ten or fifteen feet from his room-door; he was going towards the witness, running; he ran out into the back piazza on the second floor. As he passed, witness spoke to him and told him to stop. He did not stop until he got out on the piazza; witness went out after him; Donnelly appeared very much excited; witness asked him what the matter was repeatedly before he received a reply—fifteen or twenty times; during this time the prisoner was walking backwards and forwards across the end of the piazza near the kitchen; witness stood on the piazza between the steps and the prisoner; the latter acted like a madman, appeared to be perfectly crazy; they were on the piazza five or ten minutes; the first words of the prisoner were, "He's dead! he's dead!" witness asked "Who?" Donnelly said he did not know; witness then went up stairs, leaving Donnelly on the piazza; there was blood in the hall on the third floor [illegible] building; witness went up the back stairs; the first blood he saw was between [illegible] and [illegible], both on the same side of the hall, perhaps five feet from the door of No. [illegible]; there was a large blotch of blood there as if the deceased had fallen there; he traced the blood to room No. 34, where he found Moses lying on the bed; [illegible] No. 36 in going to No. 34; Moses was [illegible], lying on his back; he lived about an hour and a half; during that time witness was in and out of the room several times; he was in the room several minutes at a time; Moses never arose from that bed alive; the blood came from the neck of the deceased; witness conversed with Moses; the latter told him how he had been hurt, and by whom; witness left Moses, and went to the house of Mr. Thompson, his neighbor; at the time of the conversation with Moses he remained about five minutes; he went there to see about getting a physician; had some difficulty in arousing the inmates; in about fifteen minutes he returned to his house; he saw Donnelly at the top of the front steps of the house leading from the yard to the office; he was just going up these steps; he stepped into the floor of the hall and leaned against the frame of the front door; he looked very white and rather excited; witness asked him, "Mr. Donnelly, can't you do something for the dying man?" His first reply was "Yes," afterwards he said "No." Nothing more was said, to the witness' knowledge; Donnelly was dressed in white pants and grey coat when witness first saw him in the early part of the morning when he came down to the office he had the same suit on and the same when he stood leaning against the doorway; about half an hour afterwards he noticed that he had other clothes on—a black coat and dark heavy pants—at this time he wore thick clothes, before he had on thin clothes; it was warm weather; Coroner Connery, staying at Mr. Thompson's, arrived about ten minutes after the witness reached his house; they went up stairs together; they found Augustus Munter in Moses' room; Munter was assisting the dying man; there was a great deal of blood in room No. 34—so much that it leaked through the ceiling into the room underneath; there were great quantities in the hall between the door of No. 34 and the junction of the two halls; there was a good deal of blood on the wall at the junction of the two halls and on the wall in No. 34; the blood in the hall looked as if it had spurted out of the wound; there were tracks of blood leading into Donnelly's room; he noticed that about half an hour after the deed was discovered. Moses had nothing but his shirt on when witness saw him lying on the bed; there was blood on the door, near the foot of the bed, in No. 36; this door communicated between Nos. 34 and 36; there was blood on the beds in both rooms; more on the bed in No. 36 than on that in No. 34; some one had slept on the bed in No. 36; witness examined that bed; he found about $91 between the two mattresses in a handkerchief; it was in three different parcels; there was $61 in gold and bills in one parcel—one of the bills a $20 bill, the others of small amount; another parcel consisted of about $12, in a roll of bills; the other parcel consisted of about $11 in silver; Moses said the money was there, and told how much there was of it; this induced the witness, with others, to look for it.

Mr. Bradley objected to questions concerning the declarations of Moses.

The Attorney-General considered these questions admissible, as relating to what constituted a part of the *res gestæ*. The objection was overruled, and Mr. Bradley excepted.

Examination Continued.—Moses stated that the money was in different parcels, and $61 of it was his; the rest belonged to Mr. Lent; the money, when found, was taken on to the foot of Moses' bed, and counted; Moses, having been told that he must die, said he wanted his $61 sent to his mother, in Locust-street, Philadelphia; that her name was Mrs. Lydia Conklin; witness gave $50 of the money to Mr. Bolida, a $20 bill, and the rest in gold; Donnelly had stated to witness that Bolida had deposited about $100 in the safe, for safe keeping; this was a day or two before the tragedy; witness and Donnelly both knew when Mr. Battelle was coming back; about half an hour after the murder witness observed that the safe was locked; it was opened three or four days after by the maker of the safe, sent for for that purpose; the key could not be found; it had never been found; witness asked Donnelly for it; the latter fumbled in his pocket and said he had mislaid it, but if he was permitted to go alone he thought he could find it; a card on which was written "$60, Donnelly," (identified by the witness, who thought it was in the prisoner's handwriting,) was found in the safe when it was opened; the two chambermaids and Donnelly had pass-keys; witness saw and handled a dirk in the office several days before the murder; it belonged to Donnelly; witness found the dirk lying in the drawer; Donnelly called his attention to it and said it was a fine one, and was presented to him; it was in a scabbard, but was unsheathed while the witness examined it; it had a two-edged blade about six inches long, and pointed at the end; he had never seen it since the murder; he had looked for it; Donnelly said he had sold it to Moses, when interrogated after Moses' death; when asked where it was, before Coroner Connery, while Moses was still living, he said he did not know; witness saw no weapon in Moses' room, nor in No. 36; the evening before the occurrence, between nine and ten P. M., witness saw Moses and Donnelly together walking in the hall; witness went into Donnelly's room about half an hour after Coroner Connery arrived; he saw a pack of cards lying on the table, which was set out from the wall a little ways; afterwards, the same day, in searching the prisoner's things, about a dozen new packs of cards were found; a set of sleeve buttons (identified by the witness) were cut off the shirt of Moses; there was blood on them; witness gave them to George Moses; Donnelly's bed did not appear to have been slept on when witness saw it in the morning; some time before the murder, witness was present when Donnelly exhibited some bills of broken banks, and said he had bought them expecting that the banks would become good again; Donnelly, to try the honesty of a chambermaid, gave her a $1 bill on the Ocean Bank of Washington (broken); the bill shown him was identified by the witness; some bank bills torn in pieces had been picked up in the garden, between the fence and the water-closets; a man named Morris picked them up in the presence of the witness; some of these bills were on the Ocean Bank of Washington.

The appointed hour having arrived, the Court here took a recess until 3 P. M.

The trial creates no excitement at Freehold although, of course, a good deal of interest is manifested by the spectators, by whom the Court-room is partially filled. The fair and most curious sex is well represented, occupying the gallery. The prisoner sits by his counsel with an air exceedingly *nonchalant*, reads the newspapers with avidity, occasionally looks over the papers in the case, and laughs easily whenever anything laughable is said by either of the counsel. He appears to be either careless of the result or certain of an acquittal. He is a man of medium size, with long dark curly hair and blue eyes. He is dressed in a new suit of black. During some parts of the important testimony of the proprietor of the Seaview House, the prisoner was very pale, but there were no other external evidences of its effect upon him. Mr. Smith's testimony will be continued during the afternoon.

THE STUDY OF GERMAN IN THE FREE ACADEMY.—To-night a report of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy, recommending the study of German in that institution, will come before the Board of Education for consideration. The following extract from the *Staats-Zeitung* of the 9th indicates that the report is not the result of German influence, and that its adoption will not inure to German youth exclusively:

"A report of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy, recommending a more extended cultivation of the German language in that institution, convinces us that the efforts of the President of the Board of Education, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, as well as of other gentlemen of liberal minds and practical ideas, have not been without success in this direction. We are astonished and grieved to learn that in the face of the reasons given by the Committee, opposition is made to the motion in some quarters. If any national grounds should prompt such conduct, we can assure the gentlemen in question that they misunderstand the subject.

It is not the Germans who desire more attention to be paid to their tongue. The Germans have their own schools, their own academy, to teach their children their own language. The common schools are only half as valuable to the German population as they would be, if teachers were employed in them who knew German. We therefore have a number of parochial and other schools, in which our children learn their native tongue without the help of the Free Academy. But Americans do not learn it, and whether this is against their true interest or not, they must judge. It would be ridiculous on our part to consider the attention to be paid to the German, as an honor to their language. It is a language which does not need such trifling recommendations. We speak only of the practical value of the thing, and should think that, with a population of over one hundred thousand Germans in the City of New-York, business considerations alone would be sufficient to impress Americans with the importance of learning our language."

BURGLARY AND ARREST.—ANDREW ROBB, a coach-driver, was arrested on Wednesday, charged with burglary, in breaking into the stable of Mr. W. SMITH, at No. 145 East Twenty-third-street, and stealing therefrom six horses, two carriages, and two sets of double harness, valued in all at $500. The property was found at the stable of the Hudson County Hotel, in Hoboken, where the accused had taken it, as he said, to be kept a day or two. It appears that he formerly owned the property, but had recently sold it to SMITH, who is his brother-in-law. Becoming dissatisfied with his bargain, he tried to get the horses, &c., back, but failing to do so in a legal manner, he took the course above named. A short time ago, he claimed that SMITH had defrauded him of the property, and applied for a warrant to procure his arrest, but this was denied him, and he then threatened the magistrate that he would take his own course to get it. Justice FLANDREAU committed him to await examination.

PROBABLE FATAL ASSAULT.—FREDERICK MEIKLE, a glazier, was on Wednesday arrested, charged with a felonious assault upon the person of FREDERICK CAMP, a boy, whom he is thought to have fatally injured. MEIKLE was passing through West Thirty-eighth-street, carrying a box of glass, and CAMP and two other boys called out "Glass, glass." MEIKLE, thinking they wished some glazing done, stopped to see, and the boys laughed at him. CAMP seized him by the arm, and the other boys began to abuse him. MEIKLE then took from his box a two-pound iron weight, and with it struck CAMP upon the head, fracturing his skull. The wounded boy was taken to his residence, where he lies in a critical condition and the glazier was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injuries.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—THOS. BRENNAN, a tailor, doing business in Canal-street, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with having obtained, by false pretences, 180 acres of land, in Saratoga County, New-York, valued at $1,000, from JOHN B. HOLMES, a lawyer, at No. 289 Broadway. HOLMES alleges that BRENNAN agreed to pay him $600 in money on delivery of the deed, and the balance in notes, but on his getting possession of the deed, under pretence of showing it to a friend, he gave him nothing and refused to return the deed. BRENNAN denies this, and states that he merely agreed to give HOLMES four suits of clothes valued at $40 each, for the land, and that he had given him one suit and was ready to give the others. Justice FLANDREAU held the accused to bail to await examination.

The Pay of the Old Police.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

Abraham Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Action to recover for services as Captain of Police for the Ninth Ward, from June 2 to July 15, 1857, amounting to the sum of $118 72. Plaintiff was appointed April 13, 1857, before the passage of the act establishing the Metropolitan Police. The Judge, after reciting the facts and stating his reasons for his decision, stated: I have, therefore, come to the following conclusions:

First—That the defendants, by passing the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to establish a Bureau of Day and Night Watch, or *Municipal Police*," attempted to create a *Municipal Police*, which they were not authorized by law to do; consequently the plaintiff has no claim under that ordinance.

Second—That the plaintiff was duly appointed a Municipal Policeman on the 13th day of April, 1857, and entered on the performance of his duties as such on that day, under the act of 1853. That he thus became a Municipal Policeman and continued to act as such until the 25th day of April, (that being the day of the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners under "an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," passed April 15, 1857,) when he ceased to be such Municipal Policeman and became a member of the Metropolitan Police, and as such entitled to his pay from the 25th April from said Commissioners; consequently, the defendants were not legally liable to pay him after the latter date. His only remedy is in a proceeding against the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in case they refuse to pay him his salary.

Third—The payment of the plaintiff's salary by the Comptroller up to the 2d of June last did not bind the defendants to pay his salary after that time.

I therefore order judgment to be entered for the defendants, with costs and $10 extra costs.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM NEW-JERSEY.—Some three weeks ago HUGH RILEY and three other men then in the Hudson (N. J.) County Prison, broke out of jail and escaped. The fugitives are all yet at large, except RILEY, who was arrested, on Tuesday night, by Ex-Officer FITZMAURICE, of the Tenth Ward, while leaving a restaurant in the Bowery. RILEY determined not to be taken, fought desperately, and by the aid of three other thieves then in his company, managed to break away from the Ex-Policeman. The latter, however, recaptured his prisoner, who, a second time, was liberated by the thieves aforesaid. RILEY was again caught by FITZMAURICE, and during the struggle which ensued Officer BROWN, of the Tenth Precinct, came up and assisted to secure RILEY, who was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house. Subsequently the prisoner was sent back to New-Jersey to await his trial. He stands charged with grand larceny in picking pockets at the railroad dépôt, Jersey City.

BOLD STREET ROBBERY.—Late on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. JOHN K. COWPERTHWAIT stood in Reade-street, admiring some beautiful buildings in the course of erection, when an impudent thief came up to him, and grabbing his gold watch and seal from his vest pocket, ran off up West Broadway at a rapid pace. Three or four men witnessed the bold theft, one of whom (HENRY C. FLANDERS, Esq., of No. 3 North Moore-street) pursued and arrested the thief, who gave his name as WALTER ROBINSON. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE and committed to the Tombs for trial. ROBINSON is a villainous looking chap, 25 years of age. Notwithstanding the proof against him, the prisoner denies his guilt.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, held at the City Library Room, on Tuesday, the following business was transacted:

Petition of owners of brig *Experiment*, from Rio Grande, with bones, for permission to come to the City, was referred to the Health Officer, with power.

Case of the bark *Golden Age* was again called up and the Board adhered to its former action, ordering her to discharge sugar and molasses at Quarantine.

[Advertisement.]

WET MERINO UNDERGARMENTS!

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, of the celebrated manufacture of CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S, recovered from wrecked ship *Clara Brookman.*

These goods are not damaged, only slightly stained—and are offered at half price at RANKIN'S, No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S International Hotel and Saloons, Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

TASTEFUL AND ELEGANT.—The latest style of Hat brought out by KNOX is exciting no little attention, and is certainly remarkable for neatness, tastefulness and elegance. It is a pleasure to wear such a Hat. The material is light but substantial; the gloss does not disappear after the first shower of rain it has been exposed to, and the shape is one of the most becoming that we have seen in a long time. The store, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is filled with a fine assortment of Hats, Caps, &c.

[Advertisement.]

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce has established for itself a high reputation among all who love a piquant flavor added to their dishes. Another recommendation of this sauce is its wholesomeness, and, being so good an article, *base imitations* are offered to the public.

JOHN DUNCAN SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents for United States.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The gross and pungent elements found in all other toilet essences, not excepting the best cologne, cannot be detected by the strictest analysis in this preparation. It is "*sans peur, sans reproche*" the very spirit of the flowers. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Fever and Ague, and all intermittents, yield to this remedy. Quinine acts as a corrosive stimulant, and when it checks the disease, revenges itself upon the bones and tendons; but this balsamic medicine renovates the whole system, enables nature to throw off the complaint, and entails no unpleasant consequences.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 28, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.

KING'S COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this court yesterday James Sullivan was convicted of assault and battery with attempt to commit a rape upon the person of Barbara Butts, an idiot girl aged 8 years and 5 months. The offence was committed on the 25th of last August in the 16th Ward.

Mary O'Brien, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Edward Flannegan, for assault and battery upon Officer Fox, 2d Precinct, was sentenced to pay a fine of $15, or in default be imprisoned twenty days in the County Jail.

John A. Brown was convicted of stealing 7 barrels of whisky at the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment at Sing Sing.

FIFTEENTH WARD ALDERMANIC ELECTION, BROOKLYN.—The Aldermanic election in this Ward came off on Tuesday, and resulted as follows:

EAMES, Democrat, received	101 votes.
THURSBY, Democrat, received	215 votes.
MARSHALL, American, received	151 votes.
DANIEL MAIJER, Peoples' Candidate, rec	241 votes.
Total	708 votes.

The only disturbance during the day was a pugilistic encounter between two noted Democrats—one an Alderman and the other a Supervisor. They were choked off by mutual friends before any serious damage was done.

The new law, requiring all liquor shops in the vicinity of the polls to be closed, was generally and cheerfully complied with.

RATES OF TAXATION IN KINGS COUNTY.—The tax for 1857 in the County is as follows:

Average for the whole County	$1	72	0
Average for the present City of Brooklyn	1	79	0
Average for the late City of Brooklyn	1	66	4
Average for the late City of Williamsburg	2	45	5
Average for the late Town of Bushwick	1	79	0
Average for the present County Towns		66	6
First Ward	1	63	7
Second Ward	1	64	7
Third Ward	1	57	7
Fourth Ward	1	63	3
Fifth Ward	1	79	2
Sixth Ward	1	79	3
Seventh Ward	1	75	2
Eighth Ward, (Northern District)	1	82	8
Eighth Ward, (Southern District)	1	67	3
Ninth Ward, (Northern and Western District)	1	80	8
Ninth Ward, (Southeastern District)	2	05	5
Tenth Ward	1	70	5
Eleventh Ward	1	70	0
Twelfth Ward, (N. E. side Hamilton-avenue)	1	73	7
Twelfth Ward, (S. W. side Hamilton-avenue)	1	87	3
Thirteenth Ward	2	31	5
Fourteenth Ward	2	47	6
Fifteenth Ward	2	77	4
Sixteenth Ward	2	57	0
Seventeenth Ward	1	82	9
Eighteenth Ward	1	67	7
Nineteenth Ward	1	74	3
New-Utrecht		68	4
Flatbush		66	0
New-Lots		71	7
Gravesend		53	0
Flatlands		66	3

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—JOHN THOMAS, arrested for burglary, escaped from the King's County jail about 9 o'clock Tuesday evening, by filing off a bar of iron across his cell window and scaling the outside wall, after breaking through the roof of the jail. Two sailors, under medical treatment, were walking in the yard at time, and gave the alarm in time to prevent the escape of another burglar named Simon KELLY. The Sheriff and his assistants made every effort to recapture the fugitive, but thus far without success. The responsibility for these escapes rests solely upon the Board of Supervisors. When the present Sheriff was appointed by Governor KING, that body refused to supply the jail with a watchman as before, and have also neglected to put the jail in thorough repair.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.—On Tuesday evening, in the Jersey City Common Council, the Committee appointed to investigate the subject of worship at the Almshouse, rendered two reports. Alderman EAMES and KASSOW rendered a majority report, and Alderman CORNELISON a minority report. It had been asserted in a memorial addressed to the Common Council by H. BURKE and others, that the Catholic inmates were deprived of the privilege of exercising their own preferences in regard to religious teachings and worship, and that the Superintendent had coerced them to attend Protestant worship at the Almshouse. The majority report states that the allegations of the memorialists are not true, and that the Committee are satisfied, from the evidence adduced upon the investigation, that no religious denomination has been reviled, and that no attempt has been made to instil into the minds of the inmates of the Almshouse any other doctrines or principles than those held in common by all denominations. No change in the management of the Almshouse is recommended. The minority report asserts that coercion has been exercised. Both of the reports were received, and action was deferred.

INJUNCTION UPON THE WATER COMMISSIONERS.—On Monday an Injunction issued by Chancellor WILLIAMSON, was served upon the Board of Water Commissioners of Hoboken, restraining them from further proceedings in contracting for water pipes and for laying them, and from negotiating the proposed water loan of $60,000. It was issued at the suit of the Mayor and Council of Hoboken. There is a strong party in Hoboken opposed to the contract which has been made with the Jersey City Board. The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, of which Mr. STEVENS is principal, is the prominent influence in the opposition. This Company owns much unimproved property in Hoboken, and this water-tax will impose a surface-tax of $3 50 upon each vacant lot. It was the design of the Commissioners to have all things ready for the introduction of water by the 1st of December next, but these proceedings will delay the consummation of their plan.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL TROUBLES.—Tuesday passed off without any trouble among the workmen at the Bergen tunnel, and the fact that money was raised with which to pay them allayed their apprehensions. Yesterday they resumed work, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon the business of paying off commenced.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... SEPT. 16.

$10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	95	5	Hudson River RR.	19
[illegible],000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	75	10	do	18½
7,000	Virginia 6s	85½	235	Harlem RR.	7½
[illegible],000	do	85½	200	Reading RR.	47
1,000	Georgia State 6s	100	900	do	46½
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	71½	100	do s10	46
5,000	N.Y. Cen.R.6s.b3	82	200	do b12	46½
2,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	55	200	do s10	46½
1,000	E.R.Con. b. 1871	41	200	do	45½
2,000	H. R. R. R. 1st. m.	90	250	do s3	46½
1,000	H. R. R. R. 2d m.	78½	100	do b20	47
1,000	H. R. R. R. 3d m.	65	5	Third-av. Railroad	80
1,000	Har. R.R. 1st m.	89	63	Mich. C. Railroad	64
3,000	Ill. C. R. R. b.	84½	9	do	64½
8,000	do s3	84	200	M.So.& N.I. R.R. c	19½
5	Ill. C. July rights	105	100	do opg	20½
1,000	La C.& M.L.G bds	34	100	do opg	20½
40	Mer. Bank scrip	102½	100	do opg	20½
10	Ocean Bank	79	165	do c	20
10	Am. Ex. Bank	92	277	Ill. Cent. Railroad	93
25	do	91½	300	do s30	92
85	Park Bank	85	5	do	92½
8	Bank of the St.N.Y.	94	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	16½
22	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	105½	35	do	17
20	do	105½	5	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	73
10	Pac. Mail St's'p Co.	70	50	do b15	73
75	do	69½	50	do b60	72½
5	do	69½	150	do	72
400	Canton Co. b30	16½	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. opg	37½
100	do b3	16½	1150	do opg	37½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.R. s10	71	300	do b30	37½
650	do s3	71½	25	do	38
100	do b7	71½	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	72
13	do	71½	50	do s30	72
400	do	71½	250	do s3	72½
10	Erie Railroad	20	270	do s3	73
200	do	19½	100	Mil. & Miss R. R. s3	36½
340	do s3	19½	20	do s3	36
300	do b7	19½	115	La C. & Mil. R. R.	15
100	do s30	19½	10	do	14½
100	do s30	19½	100	do s3	14½
100	do s10	19½	33	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	85
50	do s3	19½	55	Bank of Am.	100
20	do	19½			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	N. Car. State 6s	93	50	N. Y. Cent. R. s10	71
3,000	Virginia 6s	85½	50	do	71½
2,000	do	86	20	do	71
6,000	Mo. State 6s	71½	38	do	70½
2,000	Erie R. Bds. '75	55	5	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	72½
5	Bk. St. of New-York	94	100	Erie Railroad	19
16	Merchants' Bk. Scp.	102½	100	do	18½
5	American Ex. Bk.	91½	350	do	18½
15	Continental Bank	90	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	16½
22	Metropolitan Bank	94½	100	do	16½
5	Park Bank	85	14	Gal. & Chic. R.	73
300	Cumb. Coal Co. b30	11½	250	La Crosse & Mil. R.	14½
50	do	11½	100	Harlem Railroad	8
50	do	11½	250	Reading R'd	46
140	Canton Co. b30	16½	50	Mich. S. & N. In. R.	20½
12	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	106	200	Clev. & Tol. R. opg	37½
150	Penna. Coal Co. s30	71			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16—P. M.

The feeling of concern noticed yesterday in regard to the delay of the California mail and treasure-ship, the *Central America*—formerly the *George Law*—was increased to-day, and the public anxiety, in Wall-street, was such as to affect the spirits of business people generally, and to influence a decline of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. at the Stock Exchange. Financial affairs, in other respects, were much the same as yesterday. The increased exchanges between the Banks at the Clearing-House yesterday and this morning, as compared with the previous five or six days, are indicative of a little more activity as well as confidence in the financial operations of the Street. The improvement is mainly felt in the business of Foreign Exchange. The transactions with the interior are still considerably hampered, and a good many of the country banks of this State and in the West are extremely poor in City balances. The movements of Grain and Flour have been much impeded by the failures here and at Buffalo and Oswego, and at a season of the year when such impediments bear heavily upon collections. Most of the Banks continue to favor their regular dealers to the extent of their income, giving the preference to the most needy where the paper is satisfactory. Money is dear with the Discount Brokers, a considerable offering of very prime acceptances, (supposed to be made in good part against Sugar, of which the stock is large and unwieldy,) absorb most of the cash offered under 18 ⅌ cent. Of course this makes it extremely difficult to pass what is usually termed fair or second-choice names except at extravagant rates. A morning paper states that as much as $1,200,000 in Sugar acceptances, drawn in July, fell due and were paid off yesterday. We heard a similar rumor, on the street, but apprehend that most of the bills were virtually renewed, so far as our money market is interested, by new bills. There is no relief to the large stock of Sugar by the small sales making to the interior, and no considerable movement toward reshipping to other markets. After the sailing of the Liverpool steamer this morning, nothing was done in Foreign bills. There is a better market on the Corn Exchange for Grain and Flour, under the advices by the *Persia*, received yesterday.

The Stock Market is lower on a good part of the share list, including some small parcels of City Bank stocks, which are put on sale for the want of Money. State Stocks are steady. Railway shares 1½ off on Erie, 1 ⅌ cent. on Reading, and 1 ⅌ cent. on New-York Central. Panama, Rock Island, Galena, Toledo, Milwaukee, and Cleveland and Pittsburg, were fairly supported. The general market in the afternoon left off heavy. At the Board this morning a motion was made to consider the somewhat defiant advertisement of one of the members, proposing to buy and sell stocks without limit as to time, the new 30-day rule of Monday last to the contrary notwithstanding. The first question was on the expulsion of the offending member, but, after debate, and several suggestions by way of amendment, the whole subject was laid over for a day or two.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of August, 1857, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the preceding year:

Years.	Earnings.
1857	$667,451 75
1856	697,857 56
Decrease	$30,405 81

Comparative statement of earnings for freight forwarded Eastward from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, in August, 1856 and 1857:

1856	$131,049 56
1857	91,207 72
Decrease	$39,842 84
Earnings from October, 1856, to August, 1857, both inclusive, (11 months,)	$7,171,213 21
Earnings for same period last year	6,833,176 64
Increase	$338,036 57

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $120,781; paid out $212,628, and held at the close $10,337,335.

The sale of lands by the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the month of August was as follows:

CONSTRUCTION LANDS.

25,462.17 ac's sold at an av'ge of $12 44 ⅌ acre. $363,889 37

FREE LANDS.

6,124.00 ac's sold at an av'ge of $12 72 ⅌ acre. $78,033 81

INTEREST LANDS.

640.00 acres sold at an av'ge of $12 73 ⅌ acre	$12,144 00
Sales of town lots applicable to Interest Fund	3,721 30

AGGREGATE.

	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
25,462.17 acres Construction Lands sold for	$327,613 30	$37,320 00	$364,933 30
6,124.00 acres Free lands sold for	70,511 48	8,372 00	78,833 56
640,000 acres Interest Lands sold for	12,000 00	1,144 00	13,144 00
Total 31,233.17 ac's s'd for	$390,327 92	$47,320 00	$443,654 63
Add Town Lots sold for	2,545 00	176 00	2,721 30
Total for all	$402,872 92	$47,503 10	$450,376 00

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.	Prin. Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Agg'e of last mth'ly rep't	235,366 83	$2,895,196 17	$339,913 24	$3,224,115 61
Agg'e of this report	31,233 17	402,872 92	47,503 10	450,376 00
Total of all to date	266,620 00	$3,293,063 09	$336,422 00	$3,674,490 00

MESSRS. LE HURAY & CO., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants as follows:

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40	100	40	105
80	85	80	90
120	80	120	85
160	85	160	90

Market active with large demand.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

The position of the crop is uncertain; too much rain has fallen in some localities; in others the boll worm is doing damage; generally, however, the weather during the past four weeks has been fine, and if the picking season is good, and frost holds off until a late period, a fair average crop may yet be secured. Should the frost occur prior to 1st November, a serious loss in extent of the crop will, of necessity, be the consequence, as from the backwardness it is more than usually susceptible of injury. All estimates in figures at this stage of the plant should be entirely disregarded. No approximate guess even can be made until after a killing frost, and the effects thereof are fully known.

The new crop comes slowly to market, fully proving the extreme backwardness of the crop. Up to the latest mail dates, only 2,000 bales have been received, against 10,000 to same time last year, and 30,000 bales the year before.

The exports to Great Britain are, and must continue on a very moderate scale for some time to come; receipts are light, and our stock on hand in all the ports of the United States is but 49,000 bales.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since Sept. 1, as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts	2,000	10,000	30,000	8,000	8,000
Ex. to G. B.	3,000	4,000	19,000	6,000	17,000
Ex. to France	....	....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ex. other F. P.	1,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	3,000
Total Export	4,000	7,000	21,000	10,000	21,000
Stock on hand	49,000	58,000	184,000	82,000	83,000

Money Affairs in other Cities.

From the Boston Post.

There was no improvement in the rates of the money market last week. There was, however, some settling down from the previous excitement, and a very general acquiescence in the opinion that as far as money alone is concerned things have passed their worst in New-York, and that with the gradual improvement of that market we may expect lower rates and a better supply here. But at present money is about as tight and scarce as we have ever known it to be. The very best paper made, if forced upon the street, is not taken below 18 ⅌ cent., and where it is sought after by the lender, it is not dreamed of below 15 by either party.

For small sums for a few days almost fabulous prices are asked and obtained. One per cent. and the legal interest for a week is not an uncommon demand. There are various stories of noted transactions circulating in the street. Report says that the city has borrowed temporarily of a large capitalist at 10 ⅌ cent. The same lender, it is stated, has taken long acceptances of the Pacific Mills, indorsed by the directors, at 1½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month for $200,000. We hear of one transaction of $75,000 to $100,000 where above 1 ⅌ cent. a day was paid for a very short time on strong security. Some good grocer's paper was passed on Saturday at 2½ ⅌ cent. a month. The banks have lost specie since our last. On Saturday they held but $2,513,000, the smallest sum since November, 1855. The return of Eastern circulation from New-York bears heavily upon the Suffolk for the moment.

On Friday and Saturday, New-York funds were in better supply, but they were all gone at the close.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The money market was more stringent than heretofore, or rather there was a more pressing demand for accommodations, which it was difficult to obtain. The Discount Houses are awaiting the settlement of financial troubles before venturing to weaken their position; and in the meantime the merchants find their collections falling off, which increases their difficulties. If confidence could be so far restored as to permit the use of currency so as to move the produce that is ready for market, our troubles in the West would very soon be at an end. As matters now stand, the wheels of commerce are in a measure clogged. Produce moves slowly, it being almost impossible to sell bills, and consequently the interior merchants are compelled to postpone their payments due in the city. This, of course, falls most heavily upon the latter.

Eastern Exchange continues very scarce at 2 ⅌ cent. premium. Price seems to be no inducement, for more than 25 ⅌ cent. of the demand could not be supplied if 5 or 10 ⅌ cent. were offered. Several cashiers were in from the interior to-day with currency to purchase sight drafts, but there were none to be had. This currency must be employed in sending produce forward, so as to make exchange. This is the only remedy.

There was a bitter feeling in Trust Company checks to-day, at 55c.@60c. Creditors of the Central Bank are becoming impatient, and we understand checks were sold to-day at 75c.

Depositors are uneasy because of the absence of a statement and the indefinite postponement of the promised resumption. Unless it is the intention to open the Bank at an early day, we would suggest the propriety of a cash dividend to depositors. The cash means of the Bank at this time cannot, we suppose, be less than $150,000 or $200,000. This should be distributed at once, unless the firm have confidence in their ability to resume in full within a few days.

From Baltimore Patriot of 15th.

There is but little abatement in the financial pressure. In some respects there may be a shade of ease. Confidence has been slightly restored, and there is more hopefulness for the future. A large amount of business paper is offering at the banks, and they discount, as we are informed, all things considered, to the extent of their ability.

Good notes are offering freely on the street, and negotiated on the street at 1½@2@2½ ⅌ cent. a month. Nothing doing in second class. It is scarcely looked at or thought of. Money on call 1¼@1½@2 ⅌ cent.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

The offerings for discount in the Banks for tomorrow are large and heavy for the season of the year. On the street there were some small negotiations at 0½, 10 ⅌ cent. for 4 and 6 months' paper. The Banks are doing nothing having over ninety days to run.

We did not learn of any Exchange transactions to-day, nor do we expect to have anything of note to report in this line until there are some sales of cotton. The Banks are selling checks on New-York in small sums at the rates of Saturday—1 ⅌ cent. prem. Bank checks ½ premium, 60 days' sight 1½@1¾ discount. Foreign bills on all points were dull. We did not learn of a sale of sterling to-day.

Advices by telegraph were received to-day from New-York.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Money market continues stringent, and those whose necessities are pressing are compelled to suffer at the rate of 2@2½ ⅌ cent. for the best paper, while other descriptions cannot be negotiated. The Banks are doing but little in the way of discount, and appear disposed to fortify themselves for any emergency.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR firmer. Sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 for choice Ohio and Indiana; $5 87@$5 50 for extra do. and Iowa; and $5 75@$6 for double extra. WHEAT advanced. Sales 12,000 bushels, at 95c.@96c. for Chicago Spring, closing at the outside price; $1@$1 05 for red Ohio; and $1 20@$1 25 for white Kentucky. CORN firmer. Early in the day 20,000 bushels sold at 6c., but afterward holders would not meet the views of buyers. OATS firm. Sales 5,000 bushels, at 35c., afloat. WHISKY steady. Sales 150 bbls., at 22½c. ⅌ gallon. FREIGHTS—[illegible] for Corn to Albany and Troy. Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day: [illegible] Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn. Canal Exports—[illegible] bbls. Flour; [illegible] bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR steady, with a fair inquiry. Sales 1,200 bbls. at former quotations. WHEAT quiet. Sales, 2,500 bush. Canadian on private terms. No other transactions. CORN very quiet. Sales reported of 10,000 bushels, in store, at 80c. on time. BARLEY in fair demand, but less active for a day or two past. Sales about 12,000 bushels, at [illegible] for ordinary, and $1 for good State four-rowed. [illegible]—16,000 bushels Corn; 4,600 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 16—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT better and firm. Sales 19,600 bush. at $1 03½ for Milwaukee Club; $1 for Chicago Spring; $1 08 for mixed Illinois, and $1 10 for small parcels White do. CORN quiet. Lake Imports to-day—5,000 bush. Wheat; 3,000 bush. Corn. Canal Exports—800 bbls. Flour; 11,000 bush. Wheat. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer—16c. for Wheat to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

COTTON—Market buoyant. Sales to-day 450 bales, at 15½c.@16½c. for Middling to good Middling. Receipts last week 460 bales. Flour, [illegible]. Mixed Corn, 65c.@70c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool [illegible]. STERLING EXCHANGE 5 ⅌ cent. premium, and on New-York 1 ⅌ cent.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Wednesday—*First Board.*—$2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 70; $4,000 City Railroad 6s, 87; $3,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 82; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 1st mort., 93; $500 City 6s, new, 89½; $1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 78½; $500 City 5s, '71, 72; $2,000 Susq. Canal 6s, 35; $6,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 51½; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 55½; 10 Minehill Railroad, 51½; 5 do. 51½; 583 Reading Railroad, 23¼; 100 do. 23; 25 Union Canal, 6½; 2 do., 5½; 15 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½; 49 do., 41; 7 do., 41½; 118 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17; 1 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 108; 10 Norristown Railroad, 50; 350 Long Island Railroad, 11; 133 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8½; 43 Girard Bank, 10; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 117; 7 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 61½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 106; Philadelphia 6s, 86½@87½; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 86@86½; Philadelphia Railroad, new, 87@88½; Pennsylvania 5s, 82@83½; Reading Railroad, 23¼@23½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 69½@70½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 52@56; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼@41½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 44½@44¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 55½@56; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8@9; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s 1st mort., 60@70; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 35@40; Long Island, 11@11½; Vicksburg, 5½@7½; Girard Bank, 10@10½; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1½; Union Canal, 5@5½; New-Creek, ¾; Catawissa Railroad, 7@8½.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jas. Adger, for Charleston—Miss M. A. Hinton, Miss O. M. Foster, Rev. T. R. Russell, J. Atkinson, C. Harrison and lady, 2 Messrs. Harrison, J. Gillespie, H. D. Taylor, A. Walter, W. J. Hall, Jas. Hobson, F. White, B. M. Smith and lady, Jno. Rudolph, lady and 2 children, Jno. Cole, Jno. H. Hollinger, C. Wright, J. Rodgers, F. Cunningham, A. Dunlap, Miss Mullings, Miss Harrison, J. M. Chisol, Mr. McGrath, Judge McGrath, Miss Carroll, Miss Thayer, Mrs. McGrath, L. Bullard, J. J. McCord, Miss Anthon and friend, Miss H. M. Clark, Mrs. W. A. Singer, T. Murray, Jno. Hayes, H. F. Seaman, J. W. Flinn, lady and 2 infants, F. Spaulding, L. Clarke, Jas. McQuade and lady, M. De Witt, Mrs. J. F. Reed, Mrs. Jas. Cotchett, J. Meyer, F. H. Seabrook, A. Steele, Chas. S. Manie—40 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Petersburg, Norfolk and Richmond—Thomas Smith, George Edmonds, Thomas [illegible], J. H. Baldwin, C. J. Linton, Miss Parks, Miss G. Thomas, Dr. Robinson, F. Lamoine, John Thomas, William Passmore, J. L. Armistead, D. J. Burr, Henry Hunter, lady and child, Mrs. C. H. Spottiswoode, A. Johnson, Miss Macadam, Mrs. W. Bailey, Miss Bailey, N. Clarke, R. E. Lyons, Lewis Solman, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Ellen Nicholls, J. D. Perry, J. C. Lamb, Mrs. Lee, James Sterling, Leroy Haven, H. T. Horne, D. A. Telfair, Mrs. Martha Saunders, J. F. Rush, P. J. Burns and lady, Miss Gorstich, A. Glass, G. Greene—40 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Atlantic, from Leghorn—Edward S. Wild and lady, of Brookline, Mass.—40 in the steerage.

In ship Star of the West, from Liverpool—Messrs. J. [illegible], J. Hurst.

In ship Wabamo, from Flushing—Mr. Stocking and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 42 | Sun sets.... 6 07 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 05 | Gov. Island. 6 55 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffry, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Athens, Brainard, New-Orleans, Linen & Hollis; M. Evans, Warner, London, Morgan & Wiley; Aspasia, Green, Acapulco, Tappan & Starbuck; Live Yankee, Thorndike, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Great Western, Furber, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Marion, Angy, Baltimore, R. Gilmore & Co.; Stampede, Lewis, Turks Island, G. W. Morgan.

Brigs Cayuga, (Portu.,) [illegible], Lisbon, Dunham, Dimon & Co.; Antelope, (Br.,) Tucker, Wilmington, E. D. Donovan.

Schooners Schindler, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. Bond & Co.; Globe, Ellis, Salem, R. W. Ropes; L. Hopkins, Sherrett, Fredericksburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ariadne, Shanot, Portsmouth, master; J. W. Brown, Brown, Providence, master; St. Stephen, McGregor, Calais, Nickerson & Humphrey; E. J. Rayner, Rayner, Washington, D. C.; S. W. McKee, S. E. Parker, Rogers, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; H. Price, Johnson, City Point, R. S. Creed; Adele, Corson, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; M. Mankin, Beaver, Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Steamer Nebraska, McLaughlin, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, screw, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Sept. 1, with mdse. and 150 passengers to Beck & Kunhardt. Anchored in Quarantine at 4 A. M., and in getting under way again, lost anchor and 60 fathoms of chain.

Ship Star of the West, Shoppy, Liverpool Aug. 16, with mdse. and 400 passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Pelican State, (of Bath,) Morse, Cronstadt July 1, and Elsinore 27th, iron, hemp, &c., to Soback & Schepeler. Aug. 27, lat. 50 34, lon. 8 44, exchanged signals with ship Lydia, bound W.

Ship Lady Franklin, Jordan, Liverpool Aug. 18, with mdse. and 574 passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Wabamo, Doty, Flushing Aug. 18, with mdse. and 165 passengers to Laytin & Hurlbut. Had 7 births on the passage.

Ship J. C. Humphreys, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Moses, Cardiff Aug. 12, with coal to master. Has had light westerly winds.

Ship Glance, Gillespie, Sunderland 48 ds., with mdse. to Tapscott & Co.

Ship Baltic, (of Bath, Me.,) Stevens, Leghorn July 12, and 38 ds. from Gibraltar, with marble, rags, &c., to M. Pastacaldi.

Bark Adeline C. Adams, (of Camden, Me.,) Rhoades, [illegible]way, Bordeaux 39 ds., with mdse. to G. Mailard—vessel to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Pope, Cadiz 48 ds., with wine, liquorice and 2 passengers to A. R. Blanchard.

Brig Alamo, Parsons, Machias for Port Ewen.

Schr. Vandalia, Wallace, Millbridge 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Volunteer, Brown, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Eagle, Gregory, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Caroline, Bucklin, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Virginia, Rabby, Taunton.

Schr. Treasure, Evarts, Madison, Conn.

Schr. Ligonia, Carver, Poughkeepsie for Boston.

Schr. F. A. Heath, Waring, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Renown, Crowell, Elizabethport for Edgartown.

Schr. Achorn, Brewster, Rockland, lime.

Schr. W. Dubose, Newcomb, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. H. Lemuel, Felsay, Elizabethport for New-Bedford.

Schr. Hamer, Hopkins, Cutler 5 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. M. Van Buren, Chest, Albany for New-Haven.

Schr. Sea Lion, Savage, Eastport, with laths.

Sloop Carver, Gray, Madison for Stonybrook.

Steamer Atalanta, Gager, Charleston 5½ ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell. Monday, 14th inst., off Cape Lookout, passed a quantity of wrecked material, supposed to be a steamer, wheel-house and house on deck. The A. has experienced heavy S. W. gales the whole passage.

Steamer Petrel, Ayres, Providence to Isaac, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May 36 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

WIND—During the day N. to S.

Sailed.

Steamships Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool; Bremen, Lowber, Bremen; Jas. Adger, Turner, Charleston; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk and Richmond.

Memoranda.

Messrs. Bennett & Thurber have contracted to save the balance of the cargo of the ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Squan.

The clipper-ship Phenix, 1,500 tons, was this morning taken on the Sectional Dock for examination.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 16—Arr. ship Aldanah, Bunker, Cronstadt; bark Fleet Eagle, Cape Town and Cape of Good Hope; steamer Yasoo, Dearborn, from New-York via St. Vincent; barks Actress, (Br.,) Tinkey, Glasgow; J. S. Blanchard, Gifford, Bahia; Selma, Crocker, Pictou; brig Caroline, Gibbs, Remedios.

Spoken, Sept. 14, no lat. or lon., bark Elizabeth, from Honduras for New-York, with loss of fore and main topgallant masts. Aug. 31, lat. 40 36, lon. 5 25, ship Quickstep from London for New-York.

Sailed from Table Bay July 16, for Bombay and China, steam frigate Andromeda, (Fr.,) from Toulon, with Baron Le Gros, French Ambassador to China.

Arrived at Table Bay July 22, brig Ann Harvey, (Br.,) Got off Sand Point, B.B., Reinhard, whence she was ashore, and proceeded to New-York immediately.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 25, lat. 44 14, lon. 60 50, brig Mermaid, (of Belmouth,) for Madeira.

Sept. 1, lat. 46 50, lon. 43 30, ship Amelia Hall, [illegible].

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

THURSDAY—Mr. MURDOCH'S tenth night. MR. BURTON.

His second appearance this season.

The great comedy, by Bulwer, in 5 acts, of MONEY.

with the following unsurpassed cast: Evelyn, Mr. Murdoch; Graves, Mr. Burton; Sir John Vesey, Mr. Mark Smith; Stout, Mr. Moore; Sir Frederic, Mr. C. Fisher; Captain Dudley Smooth, Mr. Morrell; Lady Franklin, Mrs. W. R. Blake; Georgina, Miss Hodson; Clara, Miss Emma Davis; Servants, Miss Amy Childs.

To conclude with the comedy [illegible] THE SULKS OF THE BARONS.

[illegible]

The usual [illegible] of this house is now open; the design and [illegible] on the stage [illegible] 25 cents; boxes and parquette 50 cents.